CHINA *monthly* REVIEW

密勒氏
評論報

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PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY AT WORK

September 1952

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密勒氏
評論報

September 1952

The Month in Review

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LETTERS

From the People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of the *China Monthly Review*.

IN CHUNGKING

To the Editor:

During the past two years, Chungking has made great strides in its construction projects. The numerous achievements scored since liberation include: the resurfacing of 27 kilometers of city roads, the construction of six new roads and 50 kilometers of city drainage system, the erection of 60 public lavatories and the clearing of over 100,000 tons of garbage. One of the biggest projects is the completion of the building of the People's Public Ground which, with a total area of 65,000 square meters, can accommodate about 150,000 people.

The number of street lights has been increased from 1,000 to 8,000, illuminating all the alleyways of the city. Rates for water supply, bus and ferry fares have also been reduced by three or four times. This lightens the people's financial burden.

Except the areas inhabited by minority races, land reform has been completed in Szechuen's 259 hsien and nine districts, involving 74,000,000 rural population. The peasants can now afford to buy modern farming tools as a result of land reform.

With a view to promoting the people's physical activities, the first people's Athletic Meet of Southwest China was recently held in Chungking. More than 1,000 athletes representing all walks of life including workers, peasants, soldiers, government cadres, students and minority people participated in the meet. The contest lasted 12 days and attracted an audience of 300,000 people. Throughout the contest, good sportsmanship was fully displayed.

CHEN SHAN-YI

Chungking

HEALTH DRIVE

To the Editor:

Since the US imperialists dropped germ-carrying insects in our Northeast, the people throughout the country have organized to take effective action. Under the leadership of the people's government, the health campaign has been intensified on a large-scale in nearly every school, factory, family and many other organizations all over the country.

In our school, the entire body of students, professors and workers has taken

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plague shots, and nearly every building and dormitory has had a thorough clean-up.

In order to provide more personnel to facilitate the successful carrying out of the health campaign in the whole city of Lanchow, the chemistry and physical training departments of our university have also sponsored many plague prevention training

Kunming's Blind Students

To the Editor:

There are five of us blind students in the Foreign Languages Department of Kunming Teachers' College. Before entering the college, we studied at the formerly American-backed Kunming Blind and Deaf School.

On the very first day when we entered college, it seemed that we had come to an entirely new world. The campus was so large that we could hardly find the way leading to each department. Sometimes we felt extremely lonely as we could not get anything we wanted by ourselves. But with the kind help of our schoolmates, we soon became familiar with all the school buildings and found our way around.

At the beginning, we thought that taking meals might be a difficult problem but our schoolmates let us sit with them at the same table and took care of us from time to time. Teachers and students often said to us: "Tell us if you have any questions in your study and daily life and we will do our best to help you." They all treated us very kindly, and we felt that we were in no way different from other people.

As to our studies, the school arranged a special room for us where we have most of our classes except a few common courses such as psychology and New Democracy which we attend with other students. In these cases we are invited to sit in the front and discuss with them in their groups. We also go with them to attend all important speeches given by government officials and to participate in various school activities.

The difficult question, however, was how to get our reading materials translated into Braille. Last year, our assistant teachers dictated the lessons to us, but since they were too busy this semester, two students volunteered to take time from their own studies to help us. But the problem of reference books still remains unsolved. For the time being we have to learn the reading materials by memorizing them.

In the old days, the blind were denied entry into colleges and were often mentally depressed. But our pleasant life at Teachers' College has greatly encouraged our old schoolmates of the blind school and changed the viewpoint of those people who used to look down upon the blind. We all realize that we blind people have a part to play in new China's reconstruction, and we are determined to study hard and dedicate ourselves wholeheartedly to the service of our motherland.

CHEN JEN-KUO

Kunming Teachers' College

classes.

All of us are confident that we Chinese people can definitely defeat US bacteriological warfare.

CHIH HAN-LIN

National Northwest Teachers' College
Lanchow, Kansu

WATER PARK

To the Editor:

On these hot days, the children and I take the bus over the new road out to the Water Park. This park vies in beauty with Pei Hai in Peking. The bamboo pavilions from the Industrial Exhibition have been moved there, the slanted roofs painted brilliant yellow, and they've been set down among the greenery and clear lakes that have been made out of the swampland.

There's boating, self-rowed or otherwise, and swimming with lifeguards in attendance. Teahouses dot the grounds and the famous Kissling and Bader has established a branch at the park where food and refreshments are to be had at town prices.

BETTY CHANDLER CHANG

Tientsin

TREE PLANTING

To the Editor:

Almost 500 students, professors and workers of our college took part in the city-wide afforestation movement which was recently launched in Kunming.

We set out on foot, each shouldering a pack, to our destination which was a temple at the foot of a mountain and spent the first night there. Early the next morning we were divided into small groups and after nearly two hours' climb along the zigzag paths we reached the bare mountain slopes. We worked till late that night. Though all of us were tired we enjoyed a special program performed by our college cultural troupe put on in the open that evening.

In the three days we were away from school, we planted over 120,000 seeds and we learned a great lesson in collective labor and the value of labor.

CHAO MING-HWA

Kunming

PEACE WORKER

To the Editor:

May I quote for your readers from a letter which a friend sent to me very recently from Puerto Rico?

"I want to tell you of one of many experiences my daughter had while collecting signatures for peace. (She collected more than a thousand). She went into a very small shop and spoke to the old man who owns it. He signed his name eagerly and then told her that he has one son in Korea now and his youngest son is being sent immediately. He wrote his son not to send him his allowance as he is not willing to accept blood money. Then he asked my daughter to sit down and rest a few minutes as he himself would like to collect a few signatures. He came back in about 10 minutes with 20 names of people who had signed eagerly, but he said, he ran into a group of women who would not sign because they need the money that is sent to them! . . . Occasionally a well-to-do shopkeeper will say he wants the war to continue because he makes more money that way, but the desire for peace is very strong . . . "

The desire for peace is very strong, indeed, all over the world!

OLGA REESCH

Peking

The Month in Review

- *"Most Health Conscious Nation"*
- *South Korean Democracy*

"Most Health Conscious Nation"

AS the Dean of Canterbury declared during his recent visit, China is today "the most health-conscious nation in the world." For those who knew the old China this is indeed a great change. No more than three or four years ago this country was still ravaged periodically by various epidemic diseases, elementary knowledge of modern sanitation practices was lacking among tens of millions of China's rural and urban population, millions suffered from a host of parasitical diseases, thousands died unnecessarily each year.

Why is it that China has become so health conscious? How is it possible for the big cities such as Shanghai, Canton and Tientsin to report an entire year, or even two years, without a single case of cholera, smallpox or any of the other big "killers" being discovered? How is it that plague, endemic in various parts of China for centuries, is today almost extinct?

Fundamentally, the reason is that, having chased out the KMT grafters and set up a popular government of their own choice, the people have been able systematically to tackle all the many tasks left undone for so long.

Under the Kuomintang, national health standards had fallen dangerously.

Following liberation the new government, understanding that the people's health is of primary importance, launched a nation-wide health campaign which, growing each year, has culminated in today's huge mass movement. Although much attention is being paid to improving and expanding hospital facilities, training new doctors, exploring new techniques and producing ever-greater quantities of modern medicines, the main emphasis is correctly placed on prevention.

Since the health campaign is a mass movement in which everyone participates, it has been able to achieve results which otherwise would have been impossible. For instance, as the Kuomintang administration deteriorated, such essential services as rubbish and garbage disposal functioned less and less effectively. Through the past decade huge mounds of refuse had gradually collected in virtually all the cities of the country. Drainage ditches, lakes and ponds were allowed to silt up. Just to clean all this up would have taken years and cost tremendous sums under ordinary conditions.

However, with all the people pitching in, literally tens of thousands of tons of rubbish have been disposed of. Some of the larger individual projects, such as the dredging of the lakes in Peking, were helped along by sizeable volunteer contingents from the People's Liberation Army. However, most of the work—the cleaning out of the thousands of small piles in the back alleyways and lanes—has been accomplished by the residents themselves who, armed with shovels and buckets and brooms tidied things up in short order.

One of the latest developments has been the literal scouring of houses and office buildings by tenants. Each neighborhood or block has its committee made up of members of the local residents association which carries out publicity work, arranges inspection teams and the awarding of "clean house" certificates. The old saying about the floor being clean enough to eat off has nearly come true in China today.

Another phase of the campaign has been the innoculation drive. Here again the job has been undertaken by the people themselves. The government supplies the vaccines, hospitals and medical associations supply the personnel, while the local residents' associations make all arrangements as to time, place, etc. Through such organization as this it has been possible for virtually every last man, woman and child in China to be immunized against all diseases possible.

In addition to regular medical and sanitary precautions, the campaign has been extended to include all possible aspects of health. Schools, unions, offices, government organizations are developing extensive sports and exercise programs. Another and very significant aspect of the campaign is the growing concern of the people with the type of food they eat. In the past the main preoccupation of the majority of the people was in getting enough to eat. This is no longer a problem and today the people are becoming calory and vitamin conscious.

One of the biggest falsehoods spread about new China is the supposed disregard for individuals. A government unconcerned about individual lives and welfare does not mobolize its people for innoculations against diseases which have been the scourge of China for centuries, and it certainly does not provide the doctors and serums free of charge.

THE success of the health campaign over the past three years has been one of the reasons why Washington's plan to win in Korea through germ warfare has failed so miserably. The people's public health organizations in Korea and China have been able to deal effectively with the outbreaks of disease induced by the dropping of germs in Korea and Northeast China, resulting in a minimum of sickness and death and successfully preventing the outbreak of any widespread epidemics.

The chief effect of America's germ warfare has been to act as a further stimulus to the health campaign which has now shifted into high gear. The gap between the reality of China and Washington's idea of China has thus once again been convincingly demonstrated.

South Korean Democracy

THE June and July election farce in South Korea again points up the kind of democracy America is backing in South Korea. Syngman Rhee's violation of the South Korean constitution and his strong arm methods were so crude and open this time that for a while he was something of an embarrassment even for his thick-skinned masters in Washington.

Just before the scheduled election, Rhee threatened to dissolve the South Korean Assembly (which according to the constitution elects the president) and go to the people "whom he manipulates through a tough police force and a controlled press." (**Time** magazine, June 16, 1952)

Continuing, **Time** reported: "With only an hour to spare, US Charge d'Affairs Allan Lightner strode in to hand Rhee a note from Harry Truman. What the US President told his Korean ally was not made public, but it was enough to deter Rhee."

Truman's instructions apparently dealt with methods rather than principles. Rhee then embarked on a scheme only a degree or so more "subtle" than the open dissolving of the Assembly. Result was that after holding martial law over its head for five weeks, he forced the Assembly to renew his presidency for an indefinite term (in open violation of the constitution which called for the Assembly to elect a new president by June 23).

Commenting on how Rhee "won" the right to re-main president, "an opposition member, who asked not to be named for fear of police retaliation, told **Reuter** that 'important legislation such as today's should not be passed by a simple majority in a half empty house. There is no provision in the constitution for such legislation anyway. The vote was unfair because of 183 Assemblymen, only 96 were able to be present. Most of the others are either in gaol or hiding from President Rhee's Police.' He said that police with steel helmets and loaded rifles surrounded the Assembly 'guarding against unrest.' " **(Reuter,** Pusan, June 23)

Highlights of the Assembly's five-week "deliberations" were a number of ultimatums to vote the Rhee way or be dissolved, the declaration of martial law in Pusan, the trial of an opposition Assemblyman on a murder charge, and an attempted "assassination" of Rhee himself.

Press reports have noted that the arrested Assemblyman was not well-liked by the Rhee administration since he had uncovered a US$500,000 embezzlement scandal in the Rhee-controlled South Korean army.

As for the "assassination" try, many signs point to its being a phony. Correspondents' accounts revealed that while Rhee was addresing 6,000 people an elderly Korean rose from his seat at the rear of the platform and advanced toward him with a gun held openly in his hand. A US army colonel tripped him, while another American officer disarmed the old man. Twenty-eight minutes later—in something resembling record time—pro-Rhee newspapers were on the streets with extras about the attempted "assassination."

UNFORTUNATELY Rhee's performance cannot be dismissed as the clownish antics of a minor despot for the fact remains that without the backing of Washington and US troops he wouldn't last a day. The 1950 elections showed that Rhee was overwhelmingly un-popular among the Assemblymen, who favored unity between the north and south. The attack launched on North Korea, as far as Rhee's position went, saved him from political oblivion, and the all-out occupation of South Korea by US forces has since kept him in office.

Washington uses Syngmann Rhee as its front man in Korea, and his version of democracy fits in with its plans although his crude methods of popular suppression may at times cause some embarrassment.

This was the case with the June election fraud when some of Washington's "allies" expressed their "concern over events in South Korea." Yet the fact remains that none of these Washington satellites are willing to do more than voice feeble official concern.

However, Rhee's flagrantly undemocratic actions serve to open the eyes of more and more people to the true state of affairs in Korea. Along with the deliberate refusal to negotiate a peaceful settlement of the Korean war, the fact that America's "UN" is committed to support a regime such as Rhee's makes it increasingly difficult for Washington to disguise its true motives in Korea.

◆

FRONT COVER

A Workers' Club in Peking, a woodcut by Ku Yuan.

BACK COVER

A paper cut-out by Wang Lao-shang. Paper cut-outs are used widely in North China for window and door decorations.

DEAN OF CANTERBURY'S 40 DAY VISIT TO CHINA

— *"Everything has changed overnight"* —

"FROM top to bottom, everything has changed overnight," is the way Dr. Hewlett Johnson, England's Dean of Canterbury, has summed up his recent 40-day stay in new China.

Traveling more than 7,000 miles during his visit the Dean's return to China after a period of 20 years has enabled him to see the sharp contrast between old and new China. Addressing a rally held by the Chinese Peace Committee on June 29 in Peking, the "Old Man of Peace," the name given him by Chinese children, said:

"You and your country have entered upon a great epoch. Already on every hand there is a mighty difference from 20 years ago. Then I saw Japan attacking, I saw the rottenness of the Kuomintang, I saw landlords, degredation and dishonesty.

"No one is more atonished than I, after traveling with my wife from Mukden to Canton, from Hangchow to Changsha to see the great changes. I see Japan defeated, the Kuomintang banished, the feudal landlords gone, the tiller owning the land he tills, women free, girls able to marry whom they like. There is joy among the people. There is a mighty desire for peace."

Taking full advantage of their stay in new China, the Dean and his wife filled notebooks and sketchbooks with records and illustrations of what they saw and heard—talks with factory workers and peasants, notes on price reductions in shops resulting from the anti-corruption movement, interviews with people met at random, and detailed accounts of discussions with government and church leaders.

* * *

AT a farewell gathering in Peking on July 1, Dr. Johnson talked about some of the things that impressed him most in his visit to China. Excerpts from this talk follow:

IT has been a journey full of instruction and delight. At first hand we have learned the meaning of China's liberation.

At first hand we have learned of the tiller of the land freed from feudal servitude and of the freedom of his wife and daughters which has enriched family life and multiplied the productive capacity of the land.

We have grasped the truth that for the first time in history there are 300,000,000 farmers with money to spend and eager and willing to buy farm implements, small and large. With what care and energy your government aids the farmers and converts one of your age-long enemies into profitable servants of mankind. You tame your mighty rivers when in flood, and make them irrigate your land during draught.

I am well acquainted with the great engineering constructions of Russia and Eastern Europe but I have never seen greater construction considering the difficulties you have overcome in speed and magnitude than that which, by water gates 1,000 meters long, you lead the turbulent Yangtze waters in flood safely to a huge storage area till the danger peak is past. On the very eve of its completion, when mingling with the workers, we could see the industry and skill with which that vast multitude could work, the fiery enthusiasm which inspired them.

My engineering eyes never felt more thrilled than when I looked along that 1,000-meter long line of massive high standing shield of gates completed within three months of its start.

I can say the same, too, of that other mighty project which will render secure from the horror of flood and famine under

Dr. Johnson upon his arrival at the Shanghai railway station during his recent visit to China.

Dr. Johnson, right, Mrs. Johnson, center and Mr. Alfred D'Eye of Oxford University, left, inspecting the Tapingkuo sluice gate on the Yangtze River flood control project.

which I found the Huai Valley groaning in 1932, and make it the permanent food bowl of China and the valley of happy and prosperous homes.

AGAIN, as one brought up in Lancashire, in the midst of factories and mills, I viewed with intense interest the jute mill at Hangchow. Its efficiency was most impressive, built so that the workers do not feel hidden in an alley of machines, like a horse in blinkers; so psychologically right and all in line with the other amenities: gardens, dormitories and creches.

I learn with pleasure that China can be completely independent in other industries, if need be, as in jute, where she grows her own raw material without any diminution of food production, through more scientific agricultural food culture.

I think sadly of the loss of trade which is caused by this forcing of China into fields of independent manufacture. But I learn with deep satisfaction that China desires no such independence, but would rather join with us in mutual and beneficial interchange of trade.

I OBSERVE with deep satisfaction the new cleanliness of China and the warfare against flies, mosquitoes, bugs and rats, signs of which we saw, small and large everywhere.

Canton brings water and lavatory accommodations to a quarter of a million people almost entirely without these amenities before. Tientsin is laying down 200 kilometers of sewage pipes. Changsha removes, by voluntary labor, a centuries-old rubbish heap of 12,000 tons and drives a large new road with ample modern drainage right through the squalid area of her town from the railway station to the riverside.

Liberated China had started these vast sanitary enterprises before the blows of the devilish germ warfare had begun. That warfare, however, met with scientific skill and indomitable courage, has given even greater impetus to sanitary reform.

I MENTION germ warfare with deepest shame. I learned of this appallingly inhuman deed with still greater shame that it is practiced by a nation which has the audacity to call itself "Christian."

No one in China can have any doubt of the reality of this deed. None who have been, as I have been, on the very spots attacked and talked with eyewitnesses has any doubt of the fact. But in England there is disbelief. It is impossible, I am told, that America could sink so low: "these are Communist propaganda tales."

Now it is just here that I take home with me from China my most powerful weapon in the cause of peace. For, quite deliberately, in every city I have visited, I have made contact with the leaders of the Christian churches, with bishops deriving their consecration from Canterbury, from Methodists, Baptists, priests and members of the Roman Catholic Church and many more.

I conversed with them, interrogated them and with one voice I learned from them four things: 1) Religion is free in China; 2) They cordially welcome the new life in China; 3) They repudiate foreign control of China and Chinese Christianity; 4) They are convinced of the reality of germ warfare and are united with all China in the struggle against it.

No longer can Christians, and they still form the bulk of the population in my land, reject the germ stories as propaganda. Here indeed is a challenge they must meet, or they will drive a shocking wedge between Christian east and Christian west.

BUT I must add one word more in conclusion. I value your mighty constructions. I value your irrigation works and forests belts. I value your cleaned towns, your new industry and new agriculture. But on and beyond all these things, I value the moral conversion which has gripped your whole people.

A moral change which puts service to self last, and service to brother man first. A moral change demanding of many an agonizing struggle, not unrelated to that a true Christian feels as he yields to the call to devote his life to something higher than himself; and what can be higher than devotion to the human beings who surround us?

Here is the real clue to the mighty things that are happening all around me in China.

Housecleaning at China Union Medical College

— Investigation reveals that the old American-run PUMC was rotten to the core —

FOR more than three decades, the former Peking Union Medical College (PUMC) was loudly praised by missionary groups as the prime example of "disinterested" American aid to the Chinese people. They spoke of the Rockefeller Foundation money that had gone into equipment and buildings, of the great role foreign doctors were playing in the training of Chinese doctors and in furthering research to lessen the toll of disease, and of how they were teaching the Chinese the methods of efficient western management.

However, the nation-wide movement against corruption, waste and bureaucracy (San Fan) has been no respector of rank or tradition. When the movement came to PUMC—now renamed Chinese Union Medical College (CUMC) — the truth about the "selfless service" and "efficient management" of the former missionary doctors and administrators came to light.

The Chinese staff—students, professors and workers—many of whom had been led into corrupt practices by their foreign "teachers," came forward to accuse them of wrongdoings and to confess their own sins.

The San Fan movement at CUMC revealed a staggering amount of malpractice and corruption, the accumulated filth of 30 years. Graft alone totalled nearly ¥4,000,000,000. Valuable equipment had long lain in storerooms, unused. Former medical standards, supposedly so high, were revealed in their true colors of careless disregard of human life. And the much-touted "research" was shown to have been riddled with commercialism.

Graft and stealing under foreign control took every imaginable form. Members of the administration department used information on prospective purchases to arrange for rake-offs from merchants. Others made off with hospital property, almost emptying certain storerooms. Chang Cheng-ping, chief engineer of the power plant, confessed that from the time he joined the staff in 1930 until liberation, he had stolen a boiler, an electric calculating machine, an electric drill, a refrigerator, and other things.

Nurses and pharmacists told how they had made money by giving patients only fractions of prescribed drugs, or simply substituting distilled water, and then selling the "saved" medicines. The pediatrics assistant and a nurse, from 1949 to 1951, stole more medicine than was given the child patients. One nurse pretended to be a doctor, pocketed registration fees, then "prescribed" tea or sulfa.

Such instances reflect the corrupt administration of the former American-British staff; and the facts show that the latter made a very good thing of their jobs. In 1933, documents proved, the foreign storekeeper colluded with the foreign controller to "squeeze" $23,000 Chinese currency on purchases of flour, metals, stationery, coal, etc. At that time, the highest-paid Chinese professor received only $11,000 in salary. Staff members frequently reported such corruption to President Roger S. Greene, but he took no heed.

Supplies were carelessly used or hoarded; a rough estimate places the value of unused supplies at Y7,500,000,000. In all, staff and equipment are sufficient to establish another complete CUMC. A huge shipment of foreign medical books, for example, which were to be sent to the Mukden Medical School (now the China Medical School) collected dust in the library attic for four years.

Facts brought out during San Fan have also pricked the bubble of the institution's high reputation for its medical standards. Dr. H. H. Loucks, professor of surgery for 20 years, caused death and injury to patients from wrong diagnosis and careless operating.

False reports were made by the laboratories; for example, the TB laboratory sent reports without having made tests.

The value of research was nullified by inter-departmental jealousy and commercialism. Dr. Teng Chia-tung told how his former chief, Faulkner, kept his research projects a dark secret, even from his assistants. Before the Pacific War, many departments were doing research on kala-azar, but as each was afraid the other would win success first and capture all the fame and money, intrigues of all sorts grew up. Similar back-biting and confusion during 30 years of research brought almost no beneficial results for the Chinese people.

Excellent treatment and good service were saved for the foreigners and wealthy patients in the first and second class wards. The poor patients in the third class ward were given short shrift. In some cases they were even used as guinea pigs. This was evident in the hospital's rules for admission for patients who could not afford the high fees, which had the following extraordinary stipulation: "All patients are accepted for treatment in the hospital with the understanding that they will within reason be available for teaching purposes."

Dr. T. Y. Chiu of the Public Health Department revealed that in 1926 Dr. Henry Meleney, professor of medicine, deliberately withheld specific treatment in a case of relapsing fever in order to observe the course of the disease. The patient, a poor peasant, required salvarsan for treatment, but the ward record had the following words: "This case is not to be treated with salvarsan. This withheld for the purpose of study for Dr. Henry Meleney."

Available documents show that Dr. R. S. Lyman of the Neurology Department made trials of cardiazol injections on 69 Chinese in 1937 alone. Among them 20 were healthy ricksha pullers who were given two US dollars for submitting to an injection. Those injected suffered a long time from

Still taken from a newsreel found in old PUMC storeroom which shows convulsions of a Chinese patient used as a guinea pig by Dr. R. S. Lyman in his experiments with cardiazol injections. Lyman gave such injections to 69 Chinese patients in one year.

violent convulsions. These "experiments" were shown in a short newsreel left behind by the Americans in one of the hospital's storerooms. One of the pictures depicted two robust young men lying naked on a bed suffering painfully from violent convulsions and gasping for breath after being shot with cardiazol.

Deliberately disregarding regular scientific practice, Dr. Lyman also exposed the brains of two psychosis schizophrenia patients to a deadly amount of X-ray irradiation in order to observe the change taking place. In one case history, he wrote, "Ulceration abscess formation and alopecia of scalp due to burn after X-ray radiation." Both patients died a year later.

Dr. Henry Meleney and Dr. Landauer, professor of public health, tried out in secrecy bacterial tests of relapsing fever and typhus on Chinese orphans and poverty-stricken workers. Many workers of the hospital were also forced by Landauer to feed the lice carried in a small box fastened on their hands. As a result, one of the workers contracted relapsing fever three times in four months.

In addition, the Americans established three special institutes in the hospital, each institute housing about 20

Lien Ching-kei, a laundry worker in the old PUMC hospital, describing how Professor Landauer forced him to let lice bite him. Landauer at the time was carrying out typhus experiments.

poor and homeless Chinese. When some died, new ones were admitted. Called by the hospital's workers as "material for autopsy," they were, chiefly used for experimental purposes. Describing how the Americans employed 20,000 famine-stricken Chinese for tests during the famine periods, Professor William H. Adolph wrote in an article in the July 1929 issue of the US *Scientific Monthly* that "these data were as convincing as any present-day experiments on laboratory rats."

Such are only a few of the mass of facts that have convinced students and staff that the old PUMC, far from being a scientific institution to aid the Chinese people, was in fact an outpost of American imperial policy. The directors, through their control, desired only to impress China with their material and scientific resources, and develop a slavish attitude of imitation and submissiveness in the Chinese.

Now the staff of PUMC are ashamed of much they were formerly proud of, and have gone far to rid themselves of their blind admiration for American medical science.

Their attitude toward work has also changed. Recently, when two boilers were repaired, ways were found to save 15,000 bricks. Workers of the electric plant manufactured a microtome, saving much foreign exchange.

The entire staff reacted instantaneously when America unleashed bacteriological warfare in Korea and China. In a single day, several hundred signatures were collected for a stern protest against the inhuman outrage. Five members, who had just returned from Korea, asked to go back there at once, and 267 others wrote to the Chinese Medical Society, volunteering to join plague prevention teams in Korea.

One of the letters stated, "We are not afraid of bacteriological warfare, and we can defeat it. The American imperialists, who resorted to germ warfare in an effort to turn their defeat on the Korean front into success, are doomed to failure. . . ."

Germ warfare, launched by the same Americans who for years vaunted their great friendship for the Chinese people, has completed the awakening of the staff of CUMC, which began with the many facts of corruption and mismanagement brought out during the San Fan movement.

They are determined to make CUMC into an institution that will truly serve the people; and they have given concrete evidence of their new outlook by their willingness to join in the battle against the deadly germs being scattered by their former "friends" on the people of Korea and their own land.

Tientsin Revisited

REWI ALLEY

WE stepped off the local from Peking—Saroso, my Indonesian friend, and Huang, our Chinese comrade, and I—on to the Tientsin railway platform. A line of peasants were waiting quietly to board the returning train.

Then swept past us a long line of workers returning from some construction job outside the city. In that other day there would have been policemen watching them, there would have been long batons, freely used. There would have been downcast heads, hunted furtive looks at one another, anxiety to get clear of the place before anything worse happened.

But today the picture is different. Heads are erect, eyes meet one's eyes calmly, inquiringly; tools are firmly gripped and the people move forward with purpose. In all their movements is the knowledge that today's Tientsin of 2,200,000 people is theirs, and that they "belong" as they have never through all the centuries of labor and suffering belonged anywhere.

As we walked around that first evening, the calm voice of the local government worker who came with us spoke of the major problems of the year. The first, to get all children in the municipality into school. At liberation there were 160,000 who had never been to school. There would be no child out of school by the end of August of this year.

Then slum clearance and the provision of adequate housing for all. Seventy thousand new houses were being built and would be completed this year. Forty kilometers of new sewers would be laid inside the next few months. We touched on the old problem of epidemics—those dreaded scourges of former years. There had not been a single case of smallpox or meningitis this year, no cholera either last year or this.

Where had the fine new trackless trolleys come from? We'd heard that they had been ordered from Japan but that America had forbidden their export to China. Yes, that was true. So the

Tientsin workers had applied themselves to the problem, and had made their own trackless trolleys. The new harbor would be built this summer, before October. The new road and the new factories would stretch out to meet it. All this, and very much more, of a city which such a short time before had been looted and fought over, in which trade had come to a standstill and the people to the point of despair.

THE next morning we set out on our tour of inspection. First we visited the training school of the All-China Federation of Labor. We entered a compound surrounded with houses built in the old German style. These had been put up in the days of the "German Concession," then had passed into the hands of a private trader, then used as barracks by the Japanese invaders After that the American army had occupied them until shortly before the liberation.

This labor union school had a student body of some three hundred. Short courses were arranged so that the maximum number of organizers could be sent out as speedily as possible to assist in the reorganization of factories. At the same time higher training is provided for organizers coming from all parts of the country by a two-year course embracing the study of political science, the history of China's struggle for democracy and the labor union movement in China, international trade unionism and labor union organization in the Soviet Union.

Workers' safety, workers' insurance and related subjects are given special emphasis. Top level labor experts are brought from Peking to lecture, as the training of these organizers is considered a matter of first importance in building up new China's labor power.

Students are well housed, two or three to a large, airy room, and have ample recreational, library and hospital facilities. As

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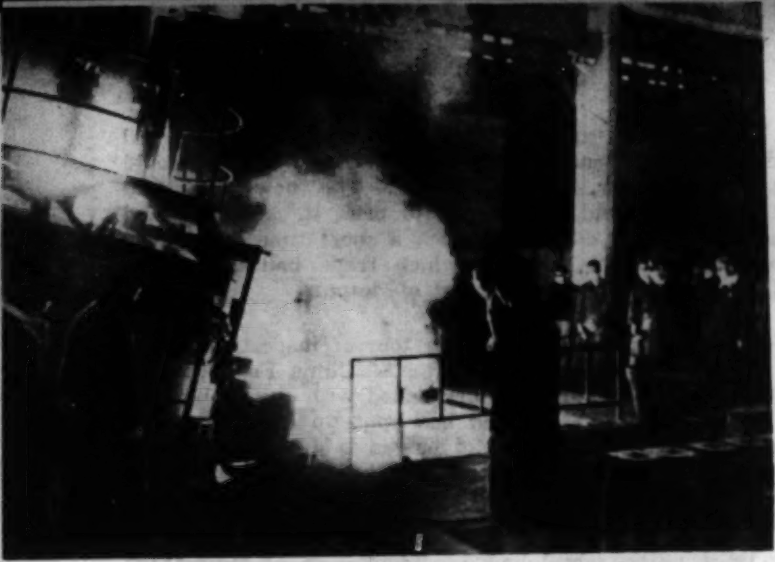
REWI ALLEY was a New Zealand delegate to the preparatory meeting of the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions held in Peking in June. He has spent over 25 years in China, and for 10 years was a factory inspector in Shanghai. Mr. Alley is one of the founders of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives and of their training school at Sandan, Kansu, in China's northwestern hinterland.—Editor.



Workers in steel mill of State Textile Machinery Plant No. 1 have steadily improved quality and quantity of their output.

with all other organizations in today's China, group discussion in the small study group is the most important factor in bringing the student, whatever his background, into full understanding of the lessons learned in the big lecture hall. Students I saw looked bright and alert and showed great interest in the trade union movements in our countries.

The next place we visited was a woolen factory of a private capitalist, who was a progressive-minded man, a people's deputy and a member of the People's Consultative Conference of the people's government. The factory was a modern one, making cloth serge with up-to-date woolen textile machinery. Two-thirds of the workers were men. New methods were being brought in and the level of technique was very high.

As in all the other factories we saw, machines were well guarded. Workers answered technical questions without the slightest hesitation, showing that the understanding of the problems involved was wide. The accident rate was almost nil, but the plant kept a well-operated clinic with two doctors in attendance. There was also a radio room, where loudspeaker programs for rest periods were broadcast, a well-equipped barber shop, white-tiled and spotless, and a local branch of the bank which operated during rest hours. The nursery, playing fields with arc lamps for evening games, the gardens and dining rooms, made the place into a real workers' center.

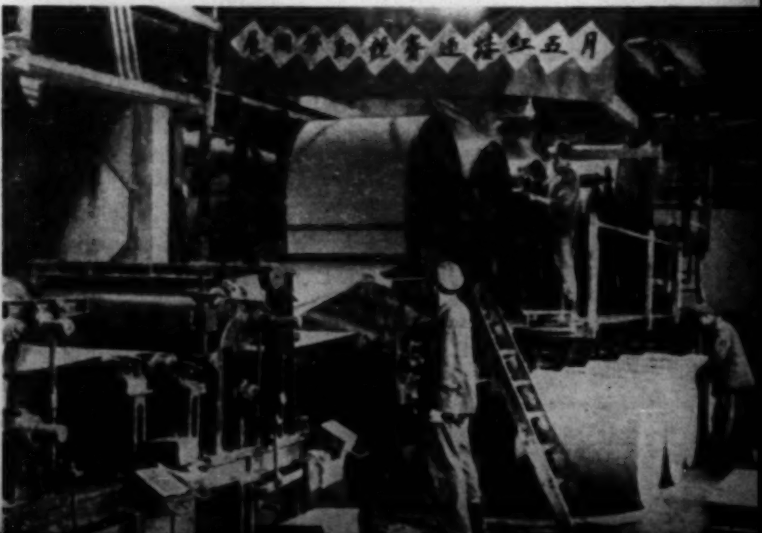
Production figures have soared. Real wages have risen 70 percent. All workers have learned how to read and write. An educational goal set for this year is that everyone should know at least 1,500 Chinese written characters. Of the 600 workers, 265 have brought wristwatches, 110 bicycles, 291 fountain pens.

By arranging competitions inside and outside the factory increased interest has been aroused in production and factory management. Pride in the achievements of the model workers the plant has elected is very marked, a condition we found in all the factories we visited. The labor hero today is a person of considerable distinction, consulted with friendly respect by those who plan the country's affairs, his achievements a matter of national importance.

This was not considered in any way an exceptional factory, and we had gone to it because we had asked to see an average, middle-sized private plant where new conditions had been brought in.

THE Fourth State Cotton Mill, our next call, was once a Japanese concern. The technicians and mill executives had lived in a magnificent park-like compound among trees and

Daily production of newsprint in Shanghai's Tienfong Paper Mill has risen by approximately 10 percent, while quality has seen similar improvement.



gardens opposite the mill. The workers had lived in whatever matsheds and bits of huts they could manage to erect for themselves on wasteland as near as possible to the mill. They had worked a 12-hour day on a wage which barely kept them alive. Stagnant ponds spread disease. Child mortality was high. They worked as badly as they dared, and were exploited to the utmost. The old society was in decay and the Japanese, like other imperialists, were only too ready to exploit the fact.

When the Kuomintang came back to Tientsin and the Japanese left, working hours were reduced to 10, but the workers still had no housing other than their miserable hovels and wages remained a mere pittance. They were subject to police search, to beatings and denial of most basic human rights.

Today we were welcomed by a group consisting of the manager of the mill, representatives of the labor union and representatives of the various parts of the plant. We looked at the charts and saw how production had risen since liberation, in some cases to three times the former figure, though hours had been cut to eight. For instance, in the hemp mill, taking the 1949 figure as 100, production of hemp bags rose to 175.34 in 1950, to 323.66 in 1951, while the 1952 figure is expected to exceed 500.

Though most workers were illiterate before liberation, 76 percent have now passed the fourth year primary standard. The aim is to bring all workers to higher primary standard and to carry those who wish to go further on to middle school standard. Technical training will be further developed in evening schools in the next stage.

We went across the road to the old Japanese compound. Now the houses are filled with workers' families. The great three-storied modern residence once occupied by the general manager is now a workers' convalescent home. It is scrupulously clean and well-kept. Here any worker whose health, in the opinion of the factory hospital staff, would benefit, is sent to rest up for a period. Outside, gardeners keep the trees and flower beds in order, and children romp.

But perhaps the most cheerful sight of all was the big nursery. In the old days, when a woman worker had a baby she either had to leave it with the neighbors or give it away unless she wanted to lose her job. Today there is a modern, scientific nursery on the mill grounds. The working mother hands over her child with confidence to trained nurses. She comes back to see and feed her baby in the 40 minutes allowed from her working time each day for these visits.

This mill is building some 600 new homes for workers. Hospital facilities and medicine are available to all workers.

As we talked, one of the union members broke in: "When one of our labor heroes was sent to the seaside at Peitaiho for a holiday, he was sent in the manager's car. Who would ever have thought it possible to ride in the manager's car in the old days? Why, if the police saw a worker even looking at the car too closely, something bad might happen!"

Another worker said: "In the old days we were all second to the machines. Now we boss the machines. We make them work for us. We feel it is our own factory."

Then they went on to tell how workers brought into the machine shops lathe cutters that had been stolen in the past from other factories, how they tried now in every way to add strength to the total effort of the plant. How the movement to "aid Korea and resist American aggression" helped to cement the working group in a common determination to safeguard all they had won. A mill with a considerable future, one felt.

THE next place we visited was like coming home to *Gung Ho.*[*] Five hundred old timers who had learned rug weaving in

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[*] "Work Together"—the old slogan of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives.

Railway workers' band holds improvement practice session in garden of workers' club.

their villages and who had now come together, each with his 30 *catties* of flour as his bit towards share capital, to make a producer cooperative. Yes, the state helped, for all their rugs were bought by the state trading company for export and internal sale. The premises were converted from an old Japanese factory. The workmanship that went into making the exquisite patterns was that of real craftsmen. Three hundred of the members were weavers, while the rest did washing, dyeing, etc. They had 95 looms, some of which were loaned by the members themselves. This cooperative started work after the liberation with only 16 looms.

As we sat around the cooperative chairman's table, the hope was voiced that the peace movement would succeed and that world markets would be opened up again to their products. One looked at the results of their skill and hoped that such craftsmanship would be perpetuated, for as China herself raises living standards for the common man, many will desire to have in their homes the beautiful work of these artists' hands.

As we discussed the division of profits, we learned that a sum was set apart to compensate workers in their old age. This, in *Gung Ho* days, was never possible. Society was too unsettled, living too precarious, to even think of such a thing.

Special children's cars are standard equipment on main rail lines such as between Shanghai and Peking. Only parents with small children are admitted. Smoking is prohibited and special facilities for 'feeding and looking after babies and small children are provided.

One evening we visited the Tientsin Sailors' Home, operated by the Seamen's Union. The building was on the Tientsin Bund and had once been the French Concession Chamber of Commerce. Then it had become a Japanese factory, then the office of some Kuomintang bureaucrats. Today it has been renovated and has become one of the most alive of the many lively labor unions.

The men in charge were proud of their work. They showed us the library, the rooms for games, the dance floor and small theater, the dormitory for transient sailors. On the walls were pictures of international labor gatherings, and there was evidence again of the true sailor's international spirit when we were asked about the dockworkers' strike in New Zealand, about conditions in Indonesia, and so on.

On the new road that will lead to the new port there is a breathtaking piece of work in operation—a construction job that has already, inside of two months, erected 7,000 workers' houses, and will complete the next 3,000, together with schools, clinics, nurseries, cooperative shops and all the other needs of such a community, in a month. A workers' park will also be completed in the same time. The project of 10,000 houses is one-seventh of the plan for 70,000 houses for workers this year.

The whole place was crowded with workers, with peasants hauling bricks in their carts, with men laying pipe for high pressure water, big cement pipes for sewers, and so on. "Nothing to what it is on a Sunday," the engineer said. "Then the people come to do voluntary work, and things really move. On some Sundays we have as many as 40,000 people working in this one square kilometer of construction."

The houses are of red brick, simply constructed, with glass windows and good fittings, designed only to last 10 years, the designers say. Communal dining rooms and nurseries are all in the plan. The old stinking matshed villages will be a thing of the past inside the next few months, and the city worker will begin to take his place more ably as the leader of the working class movement. "No need for us to smash a single brick in transport!" one slogan reads. There is a new spirit of efficiency in today's China.

COMING back to Peking on the train, my mind was still reeling with the breathtaking changes I had seen, so much so that the marvel of being brought back on a fast express, running on exact time, swept, brushed, polished, disinfected—anything but the way trains were run under the Kuomintang—AND "manned" entirely by Chinese women—failed to sink in properly.

Drive Against Illiteracy

OF Fukien's 12,000,000 population, more than 90 percent were illiterate at the time of liberation. This rate, high even for Chiang Kai-shek's China, is attributable partly to the rugged topography of the province which makes communications difficult from one mountainous region to another and partly to the hold of the old feudal ideas on the people. However, above all, the high rate of illiteracy was a result of the deliberate policy of the Kuomintang regime which attempted to perpetuate the backwardness of an industrious populace.

Following liberation, particularly after land reform, the people's government lost no time in starting a mass education program. Even in the winter of 1950, before land reform was completed, there were more than 400,000 men and women attending evening classes. By the winter of 1951 the number had increased to more than 1,500,000, marking an increase of 350 percent.

Winter study classes, organized during the farmers' slack season, last about three months. Classes are on a voluntary basis with the plan being to provide the essentials of a primary education for those who missed it or who do not have the time now to attend regular classes. The courses include elementary mathematics, current events, basic general knowledge and recreation.

A SURVEY of primary education in the city of Foochow is an indication of what has been done in the urban areas. The city now has 147 primary schools, an increase of 28 since liberation. Thousands of new pupils are now attending schools. Concentrating on taking the children of workers, some of the schools are entirely for children of workers of particular occupations, such as the school for children of postoffice workers and for children of steamship company workers.

In the past, the majority of working class children received no education; not only were there not enough schools but even if there had been they could not have afforded to go. Private schools were expensive and public ones few. Now more than 15,000 children from working class families are going to school in Foochow.

in Fukien Province

Primary education in Foochow's suburbs has also advanced with great strides. The number of pupils has doubled since liberation and schools are evenly distributed so that on the average each village has two.

The importance attached to mass education can be seen from the municipal budget for the first half of 1951. Primary education took up 26.1 percent of total expenditures. Because there still are not enough schools to go around, primary education has not yet reached the compulsory stage. However, every effort has been made to persuade and encourage parents to let their children go to school whenever possible.

Foochow's several thousand river people, who live on the little boats they use to haul cargo up and down the river and to ferry passengers to and fro, also share in the new deal in education. In the past, they were among the most impoverished of the people and could scarcely dream of sending their children to school. But now children from the boats have a chance to receive an education.

Practically all schools have organized evening classes. These are so popular that it is impossible to accept all applicants, among whom are servants, shop apprentices, ricksha pullers and others whose ages range from the early teens to more than 50 years old. Before liberation education was something beyond the reach of such people. Today it is rapidly becoming a reality.

— *SEGO T. H. YANG*

Boatmen on Shanghai's Soochow Creek attending a literacy class.

"Keep That Head Down" is caption on this American NEA photograph showing a "UN" soldier hitting a "Communist POW" with his rifle. Guards forced Chinese and Korean POW's to sit with hands behind bowed heads. Photo is reproduced from Hongkong Standard of June 27, 1952.

POW CAMPS IN KOREA

— two worlds —

American and British POW soccer teams always draw big crowds at POW camps in North Korea.

Korean & Chinese POW's in South Korea

AMERICAN press reports openly admit that more than 400 North Korean and Chinese prisoners of war have been killed and wounded in POW camps in South Korea. This is undoubtedly a low estimate of the casualties inflicted on the prisoners as new acts of violence by "UN guards" are reported each week. While hundreds of "UN" POW's in North Korea have stated they are receiving excellent treatment, POW's under the US army have been subjected to numerous brutalities in the brazen American attempt to force them to reject repatriation.

Following the damning evidence of forcible screening given in early May by the then Koje Island commandant, General Colson, who was subsequently removed and demoted, further strong arm methods against prisoners were resorted to by the Americans. Under the command of "tough" General Boatner, new bloodshed and violence were carried out against the POW's. News agency stories showed that POW's in US hands were being

"United Nations" POW's in North Korea

HUNDREDS of detailed descriptions of conditions in North Korea prisoner of war camps, written and broadcast by the POW's themselves, have vividly testified to the humane treatment prisoners of the North Koreans and Chinese volunteers have been receiving. A sharp contrast to conditions in "UN" POW camps in South Korea, the only violence thousands of American and British prisoners have had to fear has been the bombing and strafing by US planes of POW camps in North Korea.

Emphasis on good physical condition for the POW's is a highlight of all camps in North Korea. Intra and inter-camp competition in sports is a regular feature of daily life. The following is an account written by a British POW, Corporal W. H. Smith (Serial No. 5499706), describing the "Olympic Games" which were held by POW's in one North Korean camp.

WITH the cooperation and guidance of the Chinese People's Volunteers, an athletic meet was organized and carried through with great success. True Olympic traditions were maintained from the opening ceremony with a "torchbearer" to the end when the winners were announced.

Korean & Chinese POW's in South Korea

treated in a far different manner from those in North Korea who, early in May, were enjoying their own "Olympic Games."

THEIR hoax of 100,000 North Korean and Chinese POW's "refusing repatriation" exposed by the mass resistance in the prisoner camps, the middle of May saw American intimidation attempts intensified. The following descriptions of the POW camps in South Korea, quoted verbatim from American and British press agency stories, are especially revealing. Allowing for attempts to put the best possible face on the matter and for self-justifying devices, such as the choice of adjectives like "fanatic" in describing the Korean and Chinese prisoners, they nevertheless clearly reveal that the "UN" command has been regularly shooting, bayonetting, starving and generally maltreating captives.

"United Nations" POW's in North Korea

This was an international event inasmuch as American and British POW's participated, very keen enthusiasm was shown by spectators and competitors alike. The standard of these events will be judged from the results of the various competitions, which were as follows: 100 meter dash, J. Mounter (British), 11.5 seconds; 256 yards, W. Clinton (US), 31 seconds; 427 yards, J. Alt (US), one minute six seconds; 855 yards, W. Haines (British), two minutes 38 seconds; 100 meter hurdles, A. Eagles (British), 14 seconds; 1,966 yard medley relay, won by a British team, namely Hawkesworth, Eagles, Collins, and Perkins in four minutes 49 seconds; 256 yard relay was won by a British team in two minutes 27 seconds; the walking race 1,795 yards was won by G. Green (British) in 11 minutes 13 seconds; long jump by Flynn (British), 18 feet; high jump by Clark (US), five feet seven inches, throwing the discus by F. Quarles (US), football was won by a British team and volley ball and basketball by American teams.

One can see from these results that a very high standard of health and efficiency is maintained by the men of this camp. To go back a little over the events I would like to point out some

MAY 18: The threatening presence of eight United States tanks dispersed a mass meeting today of North Korean war prisoners in compound 605 here but the camp commander, Brigadier General Haydon Boatner, said he was not trying to terrorize the captives. The meeting of prisoners, described as orderly, ended suddenly when eight appeared and took positions within 25 feet of the compound. Another nine tanks stationed themselves on the edge overlooking the valley. (*UP*, Koje Island)

MAY 20: One prisoner of war was killed and 85 injured when Allied guards put down a "fanatical" attempt to resist medical treatment in a camp near Pusan, the Eighth Army announced . . . The guards used "riot tactics" as they quickly suppressed the "disorder." The prisoners held in Pusan area camps are those who have renounced Communism. (*UP*, Seoul)

American infantry with fixed bayonets marched into one of the prisoner compounds of Koje Island . . . Troops jabbed with their bayonets at persons . . . (*Reuter*, Pusan)

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of the more interesting items leading up to our program and without which our great athletic meet could not have been so successful.

Firstly, with the kind permission of the Chinese People's Volunteers we were asked to form an organizing committee in each company. We in our company turned as one man to George Newhouse, a native of Gloucester, who is a known member of the Gloucester Athletic Club; with his invaluable knowledge and under his careful guidance we formed our sporting committee.

Members of this committee came from London, Liverpool, Doncaster, Belfast and Gloucester, my own duty being that of secretary. A central committee was set up to coordinate the company activities to a camp level. This committee consisted of two or three men from each company. Most active member from our company was Frank Upjohn of London who did a first-class job announcing events and winners over the camp loudspeaker system.

Naturally to carry out the events we needed extra kit to that which we already possessed in our company. We just made out a list of the things we needed: discus, shot, high jump, sawdust for making a jumping pit, rope, football, volley ball, hurdles or wood for making them, a vaulting box for a P. T. demonstration.

Korean & Chinese POW's in South Korea

MAY 21: Combat wise American infantrymen used concussion grenades and a show of force to put down yesterday's outbreak of violence at a Communist prisoner-of-war camp in Pusan, the US Eighth Army disclosed today . . . One prisoner was killed in the vicious fighting at the hospital in Camp No. 10. The Army did not say how he died, but correspondents in Pusan said he may have been bayonetted. (*AP*, Seoul).

MAY 22: It was revealed today that the United Nations authorities at the Pusan prisoner-of-war camp cut off food supplies of North Korean and Chinese prisoners a week before the disturbances in the hospital compound of the camp two days ago . . . American officials said the prisoners had resisted "screening" on the question of repatriation . . . (*Reuter*, Tokyo).

A prison spokesman informed Brigadier General Boatner, the island's tough new commandant, that the prisoners were now

"United Nations" POW's in North Korea

In the middle of this shattered bomb-ridden country, where foreign invasion has caused so much havoc, our hopes of getting these were very small, but, within a few days we were given discus, shot, ropes, sawdust, and organized into parties to collect wood for the high jump, and parallel bars. A vaulting box was produced from somewhere in the area and we set to work training our men for the various events. A group of men came forward to work as carpenters and very soon hurdles were being placed out for the men to practice on.

Eliminating contests took place in our company and we selected the best to go forward to the big event. At the opening a torch was carried around the camp in relays, "Ginger" Norley of Bristol carrying it on the final lap to the opening stand where the company commander lit the main torch and declared the games open.

Weather was in our favor and brilliant sunshine accompanied us on our four-day program, a first-aid tent was set up on the field and anyone requiring massage or any other treatment received it on the spot. A special line of seats were provided "willing to obey orders." General Mark Clark demanded yesterday that Gen. Boatner get "uncontested control" of the defiant prisoners . . . The Communist action appeared to be voluntary —in the face of a show of force by American paratroopers and newly arrived British Commonwealth troops. (*UP*, Koje Island)

MAY 25: British soldiers late today raised the Union Jack on a flag pole close to the barbed wire of the rebellious Compound 66 on this prison island. British troops will soon man machine-gun towers and begin to guard the compound which holds more than 3,300 most fanatical Communist prisoners. *Reuter*, Koje Island)

MAY 30: The island's latest outburst of violence came this morning with battle-tested American and South Korean guards firing into a North Korean work detail of 15 men from Compound 96 . . . The authorities said a blast of gunfire killed four and wounded another three. (*UP*, Koje Island)

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for the few sick men to come from the hospital and watch the events. A telephone was set up in the field to the room with the microphone so that the winners and events could be sent over the loudspeakers for the benefit of the cooks who stayed behind preparing our food and who did a first-class job in bringing fresh and regular supplies of drinking water to the field. Timekeepers, judges and recorders were selected and carried their badge of office on their left breast. The judges, etc., were incidentally all POW's and their word was taken as final in all events.

It would be impossible for me to give you a full picture of the freedom and happiness felt by all the men during this meeting. Many men told me it was hard to realize they were still in a POW camp; a few days before the meeting everybody was issued with a new summer suit, shoes, shirt, cap and shorts.

Throughout this meeting we were given every assistance possible by the Chinese Volunteers; true friendship and cooperation were the keynotes of the success of this grand display. I hope the above will help to show in some way the treatment we are receiving here in this camp. We will never forget this; never before have POW's been treated so leniently.

The Daily Life of

A Chinese Worker's Family

DURING Kuomintang days poverty, misery and job insecurity marked the life of China's workers. With the country's industry dominated by foreign firms and KMT officialdom, a worker's wages were scarcely enough to maintain himself and his family. The workers' struggle to rid themselves of this society and to attain a better life has at long last borne fruit.

Since liberation, there has been a steady improvement in the workers' standard of living. Not only do they earn a decent living, but they are leading an ever richer and fuller life. Like thousands of other working class families, the Wu family "tasted much bitterness" in the old days. However, that is all past and today Wu Tsun-yung's family can look to the future certain that there will be an even better life in the new China they are helping to build.

* * *

SIXTY-year-old Wu Tsun-yung is a veteran worker in the locomotive section at the Feng Tai station of the Tientsin Railway Administration. He started his career as a railway worker when he was 18, and at present is an attendant in the recreation room for the locomotive crew, a job which does not require too much labor.

The old man's eldest son, Wu Chao-tsun, is also a railway worker. After liberation, he was promoted to chief engineer of the No. 762 locomotive in the Feng Tai locomotive section. Wu Chao-fu, the second son, is a statistician in the same section. The two eldest daughters both married miners, and Wu Tsun-yung's two youngest children, a son and daughter, are studying in Peking. Eldest son Chao-tsun has a three-year-old daughter and Chao-fu has a two-year-old son. Excluding the two married daughters who live in their husbands' households, the family is made up of 10 people.

The day starts at 6:00 a.m. for the Wu family. Chao-tsun and Chao-fu sometimes sleep a little later if they have worked late the previous night. Breakfast is at 7:00 a.m., and in addition to vegetables (which the family grows itself), they have pickled vegetables, corn or rice congee, steamed dumplings, and eggs and beancurd milk. They are planning to add fresh milk to their breakfast. After breakfast, the men leave for work, and the women clean up the house, wash clothes and prepare lunch.

At noon, Wu Tsun-yung and his two sons come home for lunch. They generally have rice congee, steamed dumplings, meat and vegetables. After lunch, they sit around smoking and talking until 1:30 when they go back to work.

After the men leave, the children have their nap, and the women prepare dinner and do other chores. Nearly every afternoon, Wu Tsun-yung's wife takes time out to listen to the new radio, which has become quite popular with all members of the family. After dinner, which is at 6:00 p.m., the women usually do the household sewing, and study Chinese. All three are learning to read and write.

The family's total monthly income is nearly Y2,000,000. Wu's salary is Y400,000, and his two sons Chao-tsun and Chao-fu make Y770,000 and Y630,000 respectively. In addition, Chao-tsun gets some extra income every month. In April, for instance, he received a bonus of Y310,000 for meritorious service on the job.

On pay day, the women go to the locomotive section's co-operative to buy what they need for the next two weeks. Their regular purchases include eight *catties* (one *catty*

Workers' houses in Dairen.

equals 1.1 pounds) of cooking oil, five *catties* of bean sauce and two *catties* of salt. Firewood is supplied by the cooperative at Y600 a share (30 *catties*), which is enough for half a month. The family also gets two and a half tons of coal a year directly from the Railway Administration at Y89,600 a ton. The market price for coal is about Y200,000 a ton.

If the family wants to buy new clothes, payment can be spread over six months. The three-room flat Wu's family lives in is provided by the Railway Administration.

Every month, Wu's family uses three bags of flour, 60 *catties* of rice, 300 *catties* of corn, Y450,000 for meat and vegetables, and Y200,000 for the two children studying in Peking. Total monthly expenses for basic items average Y1,500,000, leaving approximately Y500,000, or one-fourth of the family's income for "extras." In March and April of this year, they deposited Y550,000 in the bank.

In 1950, Wu Tsun-yung's wife went to Peking to have an appendectomy which normally would be quite expensive. At the same time, Chao-fu's wife gave birth to a son. These two medical expenses would have crippled the Wu family before liberation. Today, however, as Wu's wife said, there was no problem. "We borrowed the money from the labor union, and paid back a small amount every month until the debt was cleared. We hardly noticed the expense." At present the Labor Insurance Law, which went into effect on March 1, 1951, provides reasonably complete medical coverage and any future medical expenses will be almost negligible.

When asked about his work, Wu Tsun-yung jokingly replied, "My labor is called 'free labor.'" This is because the 60-year-old worker has reached the retirement age and can receive his pension any time he desires it. The old man's pension will be 70 percent of his wages. However, Wu Tsun-yung says he wants to continue working for another 10 years.

The Wu family has taken practical action to safeguard their new life. From June to November 1951, Wu Chao-tsun and his team completed their target of donating Y1,000,000 to the drive for heavy weapons for the volunteers in Korea. Wu Tsun-yung's wife makes a regular contribution of Y4,000 a month. The women in the family also have promised to take care of all household matters so that their husbands can be free to strive for even bigger achievements on the production front.

Letter from Kweilin

Kuo Szu-yu

A SUNG Dynasty poet wrote that Kweilin's waters were like blue silk and its mountains like jasper pins. Although this description may seem exaggerated, Kweilin, surrounded by steep rocky hills and winding rivers, is certainly one of the most scenic cities in China.

During the war of resistance against Japan, Kweilin became the cultural center of "Free China." Men of letters as well as businessmen flocked to the city, where culture flourished and trade was brisk. Capitalism grew and strengthened, an enclave in the surrounding decadent feudal society.

However, with the collapse of Japan, the notorious Kwangsi warlords, Li Tsung-jen and Pai Chung-hsi, struck a bargain with Chiang Kai-shek and Kweilin's brief wartime renaissance was blighted by warfare against the Chinese people. Exploitation and oppression of workers and peasants increased, and hundreds of thousands of able-bodied men were impressed and sent off to the front, where they died miserably of hunger, disease and maltreatment.

THE PLA entered Kweilin on November 22, 1949, amid welcoming cheers and shouts of the people. Peace and order were quickly restored, and everyone marveled at the contrast in discipline between the KMT and PLA troops. Damages to the power plant, water works and telegraph and telephone services were quickly repaired, schools and shops reopened after a short lull.

A fundamental principle of the new government was to rely upon the people to carry out important tasks. Two months after liberation, the People's Representatives' Congress was convened to discuss what should be done, and what should be done away with. Up to the present, the congress has been convened seven times, each session achieving good results.

A unity of various strata of society, democratic parties, groups and religious bodies has been achieved, and the sessions enabled the government to hear the opinions of the people, and the people to understand government policy and supervise its plans, work and accomplishments.

As a result of years of corruption, mismanagement and inflation, economic conditions in Kweilin just after liberation were chaotic. Land, rail and water communication with other cities was disrupted; bandits and disaffected landlords in the countryside and reactionary elements in the city worked against order and recovery.

However, communications were speedily restored and necessary commodities began to flow into Kweilin. After the completion of land reform in the area and promotion of the exchange of commodities between city and countryside, commodity prices became generally stable. Commerce and industry began a steady expansion; for example, while before liberation there were in Kweilin 2,000 commercial and industrial enterprises, there are now 4,960. Handicraft and machine factories have increased by nearly 80 percent, and many new industries have sprung up, such as the manufacture of gunny bags, tile and brick, farm tools and paper. Thus Kweilin has entered upon a period of industrial development.

City reconstruction has also been undertaken. Two main streets have been asphalted, others are being paved; the sewage system is being improved and new water mains laid.

Ten bridges have been constructed or are being built. The main bridge across the Kwei River, which was built during the Japanese war, was blown up by KMT troops when the Japanese threatened to take the city. After VJ Day, the KMT made half-hearted attempts to reconstruct it, but there was never enough

The Liberation Bridge across the Kwei River which runs by the city of Kweilin.

money. Reconstruction of the bridge, now called Liberation Bridge, was begun on February last year and was opened to traffic the following June.

A large fund has been set aside for the preservation of cultural relics and for the reconstruction of historical spots. Experts and artists took part in planning, and within half a year the famous Windy Cave Mound, Seven Star Cave, Moon Crest Hill and others have been reconstructed or rehabilitated. Such work is still going on.

The Provincial Institute for Preservation of Cultural Relics has sent experts and archaeologists to various parts of the province to collect old manuscripts and other valuable historical relics. I attended an exhibition held by the institute, which featured paintings and porcelains of the Sung Dynasty. A few years ago, these things were the individual property of landlords and bureaucrats; now, they are for everyone to enjoy.

Education, formerly for the benefit of the privileged classes, now also is open to all. A higher and higher proportion of students in the city's primary and secondary schools and Kwangsi University come from the families of workers and peasants. And the number of students in schools and the university has more than doubled since liberation, from 7,970 to the present enrollment of 16,702. New buildings have gone up on the campus of Kwangsi University, science equipment has been added and the library has been expanded.

The many changes are the more amazing in that they have occurred within a relatively short space of time, less than three years.

One of the "sugar loaf" mountains which dot the countryside around Kweilin.

Hunting the Truth

It is not an easy job in America today to separate what is true from what is false. The little truth that does appear in the commercial press is sandwiched between columns of falsehood and even then it is frequently carried in a distorted form. A similar situation exists in the field of radio, book publishing and other public information media.

The voice of progressive, truth-seeking America does pierce this blackout, but it is still comparatively small and has arrayed against it all the power which America's moneyed reaction can buy. Nevertheless, it is a strong voice and a growing one which reaffirms the old adage: "Truth will out."

One of the Review's readers in America, Mrs. Louise Harding Horr, is such a voice. She has made the ferreting out of the truth one of her major activities, systematically combing newspapers, magazines and books published both in America and abroad and regularly monitoring the principal world radio stations. Thus, she turns up many small bits of truth, innumerable little facts. With these as her basis, she produces a running commentary on international and domestic affairs. Following are selections from some of her most recent "News Notes."

* * *

WHO STARTED THE KOREAN WAR?

IN his book "Cry Korea," published in London recently, Reginald Thompson, a British correspondent for the conservative *London Daily Telegraph*, revealed an important point on the start of the Korean War. Writing of events at the time patrols crossed the 38th Parallel, Thompson says:

> "There was also aerial photographic evidence that the North Koreans were preparing some sort of defensive positions in the region of Haeju, whence they had begun their original attack against South Korea in June."

The Dulles-MacArthur crowd have never deigned to give us particulars of the alleged invasion. This is the first we ever heard about the North Koreans allegedly starting out from Haeju. Now, a single line of railroad track leads from Seoul, through Kaesong, to Haeju. At the time the war started, the early edition of the *New York Times* ran a story—withdrawn from subsequent editions:

> **"This morning, according to the South Korean Office of Public Information, South Korean troops pushing northward captured Haeju, capital of Wranghoe province, which is a mile north of the border."**

But Warren Austin assured us that the North Koreans pushed south all along the border in overwhelming force — thus attempting to explain the fact that the South Koreans soon broke and ran far back of the Parallel, abandoning their supplies.

If the North Koreans were thrusting south, along the railroad, in enormous strength, then plainly, the South Koreans could never have got into Haeju, along the same stretches of track.

Here—once again—we have our Prodigious Liars trapped. American officers were brigaded right in with the South Korean troops in every battle, as General Roberts said. They undoubtedly went with them and helped to seize the strong point of Haeju. If the fight had been started by the other side, these officers would know about it and would certainly have been heard from in corroboration of the official American account—for Warren Austin promised the "United Nations" proof, which never was produced.

Regarding the official handouts of "news" given the reporters, Thompson says:

> **" . . . . the US Air Force reports became even more disquieting. From the outset these grandiose statements had been regrettably unreliable and grossly inaccurate. They now became a joke, ridiculed on all sides. . . . Already many reports had proved on examination more than 90 percent wrong, even in regard to such large objects as tanks. From this date and henceforth, until overcome by ridicule in early February 1951, pilots gave figures of enemy killed down to digits, and presently General MacArthur's intelligence advisers followed suit, and, not having known enemy strength previously to within one or two hundred thousand, now knew the exact totals down to the last man. . . . This was the kind of nonsense headquarters correspondents had to listen to for an hour or more every afternoon. . . . "**

But people were expected to swallow the story about the start of the war, from these same sources, with straight faces.

* * *

THESE ARE THE NAPALM VICTIMS

ANOTHER book on Korea by a British correspondent is "Korean Reporter," by Rene Cutforth, who served as British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) correspondent. Published in England by Wingate, his book is described by the *Manchester Guardian* as "the best book which has so far come out of Korea."

Cutforth describes "the hundreds of villages reduced to ashes which I had personally seen. . . ." But one of the more horrible descriptions of what the "free world" has brought to the Korean people is to be found in his story of the napalm victim at a British hospital.

Reading this, what American can escape a sense of deep shame, or doubt that the men who order napalm bombs to be dropped would also order the use of germ warfare?

> **"In front of us," Cutforth writes, "a curious figure was standing, a little crouched, legs straddled, arms held out from his sides. He had no eyes, and the whole of his body, nearly all of which was visible though tatters of burnt rags, was covered with a hard black crust speckled with yellow pus. A Korean woman by his side began to speak, and the interpreter said: 'He has to stand, sir, cannot sit or lie.'**
>
> **"He had to stand because he was no longer covered with a skin, but with a crust like crackling which broke easily."**

* * *

AMERICAN DEFINITION OF THE "UN"

OBVIOUSLY, no moderately well-informed person can honestly claim that the International Committee of the Red Cross is "neutral" in a conflict between the East and the West. As to the "neutrality" or "impartiality" of the UN's health organization (WHO), one needs only to remember the (correct if indiscreet) statement of the State Department's Dean Rusk:

"The United States is the United Nations."

— *LOUISE HARDING HORR*

THE ROLE OF STATE COMPANIES

STATE trading companies have played an important part in the development of China's economy and the expansion of the domestic market since liberation. Together with the producers' and consumers' cooperatives, the state trading companies have striven successfully to make local products available on a constantly increasing scale in all parts of the country, to sell them at fair prices, and to regulate the market, thus preventing local scarcities and speculative profits.

However, in accordance with the principle of aiding private business to continue and expand, the state trading companies have not driven out the private merchant; on the contrary, simply because the market has expanded and the currency is stable, legitimate private businessmen have enjoyed an increasing prosperity.

Formerly, the approaching Lunar New Year was the signal for merchants to raise prices 50 or even 100 percent, at the same time cheating the buyers further by substituting inferior goods. Now the state trading companies and cooperatives offer standard goods for sale at New Year's at five percent discount. This does not harm the legitimate profits of private merchants, but effectually curbs dishonest practices.

Early last April, as a result of the movement against corruption, waste and bureaucracy, and the generally improving economic conditions, state trading companies announced price reductions, averaging 11 percent, for more than 10,000 items. This move in effect raised the people's purchasing power.

Within a month, state department stores and native products corporations increased their sales on an average of nearly 50 percent. Shanghai led with an increase of 95 percent, while South Kiangsu's sales increased more than 56 percent. Sales by state companies in Hangchow and other cities in Chekiang increased 20 to 50 percent.

Privately owned companies also benefited. Three large cloth companies of Shanghai increased their turnover as much as 25 percent in the third week of April as compared with the preceding week, while during the same period the city's three leading department stores increased their sales from 22 to 45 percent.

Price reductions affected a wide variety of items of every day consumption. On May Day, one worker said to his colleagues that his monthly cigarette bill, for instance, would drop from Y66,000 to Y55,500 and his savings on many other items would add up to a sizeable amount every month.

The state-run China General Goods Corporation, organized in September, 1949, first showed its influence and usefulness in the period after the KMT bombing of Shanghai on February 6, 1950, which caused a temporary but drastic electric power shortage. The Corporation let out processing contracts, generally paying in advance, and purchased great quantities of industrial goods; at the time, 80 percent of Shanghai's general trade was carried on with the Corporation. Without its help, most of the private factories would have gone to the wall.

The experience of one Shanghai industrialist was typical. He recently said, "At the time of liberation, we had only one ton of raw materials. With the help of the people's government and the orders we received from state companies, by the end of 1951 we had more than 100 tons of raw materials."

As it began to buy large quantities of industrial products, the Corporation found markets for them in rural areas, where they were eagerly bought by the peasants whose purchasing power had increased after land reform.

★

Buyers crowd one of Shanghai's state retail stores during the three-day "May 1 Special Sale."

The Corporation has also done much to expand the interflow of products with distant provinces. The Northeast Trade Department, for example, recently purchased in Shanghai 300 types of goods, including towels, socks, underwear, shirts, shoes and thermos bottles. In return, it sent to Shanghai large quantities of apples, sunflower seeds, pears, bacon, preserved pork and marine products.

Processing orders given by state companies continue to be a big factor in the developing prosperity of private enterprises. Fourteen private textile mills in Hangchow received orders from the State Cotton, Yarn and Cloth Corporation for more than 100,000 bolts of cloth.

State enterprises have assisted the native handicraft industry of Soochow by giving large orders for straw bags, towels, bamboo articles, etc. The state Handicraft Products Exchange reports that business is booming in Soochow; while their daily business formerly averaged Y45,000,000, it now averages Y700,000,000.

The General Goods Corporation has also been successful in assisting factories during slack seasons of the year. In April, the Corporation placed orders with 3,000 private enterprises in Shanghai, representing 34 different trades.

The first part of the year has habitually been slack for the cotton mills. Again, the East China Textile Administration has helped private mills with orders. Compared with the first quarter of last year, spindles in operation in private mills this year increased by 1.47 percent, and looms by eight percent. Yarn

上海市供銷合作社
江灣區

Peasants of Hsitang Village selling their cotton crop to the Kiangwan Cooperative, located in Shanghai's outskirts.

★

output also increased nearly eight percent.

State enterprises, through the cooperatives, have undertaken to assist the farmers with loans and to buy their produce on a scale far greater than private enterprise could do. Last year, for example, Chekiang peasants engaging in sericulture were supplied with large quantities of insecticides, and this year they were aided in the growing of mulberry trees; more than 9,000,000 new trees have already been planted.

This spring, the Shantung Co-op Federation supplied fertilizer and farming implements to the peasants on a barter basis.

— *CHONG SHEN*

WHO THREATENS WHOM?

WASHINGTON has repeatedly denounced the proposal calling for the outlawing of war propaganda as a "Communist trick" designed to conceal Soviet and Chinese plans for aggression.

Why all the fuss? Does the American press warmonger? Does the Chinese press?

Our morning paper carried seven separate items about peace work in China and foreign countries.

Other headlines included: Rice Shipped to India, Working Conditions Improved in Tangshan Mills, Trade Conference Ends, plus the usual assortment of small news items. There were also two picture spreads, one of a new workers' housing project nearing completion and one showing modern farm machinery coming off the factory assembly line.

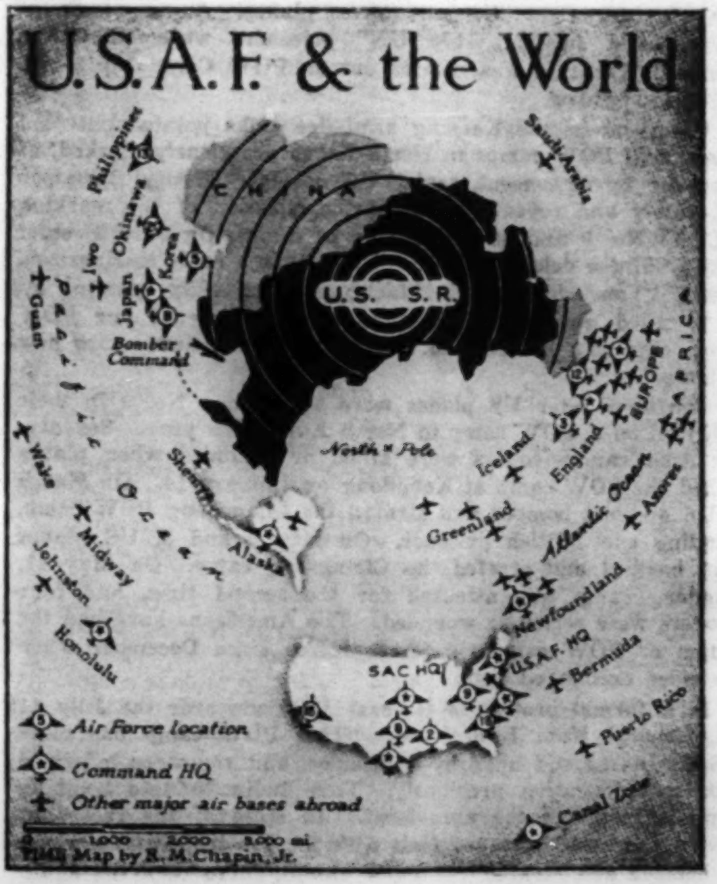
A recent issue of a popular fortnightly included three separate articles dealing directly with world peace, an article on industrial expansion plans for 1952, an analysis of the recently signed Sino-Japanese trade pact and a story describing the workings of a farmers' mutual aid team.

What is the major theme in the American press today? The papers we receive in the mail are replete with reports, speeches, and commentaries on whether America can successfully atom bomb Moscow, how long a third World War may be expected to last, the advantages of gas vs. atom bombs (the former just kills people but does not destroy property), "informed" guesses as to the progress of the hydrogen bomb project.

A random culling of recent issues of **US News and World Report** turns up several major speculative stories on a third World War. Virtually all other stories on such widely separated topics as taxes, labor, oil, baseball, college life, have their "war angle."

Time magazine is usually good for a few choice bits about war. The May 12 issue, from which the accompanying map is reproduced, was a particularly good example. The map, which shows US air bases spread virtually around the world and all pointed toward the Soviet Union, China and the Eastern European democracies—with the target circles centering the Bull's Eye squarely in the middle of the Soviet Union—is self-explanatory.

It doesn't take much reflection to appreciate Truman and Acheson's ire over the proposal to ban war propaganda from the press. If the US were to accept such a proposition, if would involve a rather drastic reorganization of the American press. What's more Truman and Acheson might find most of their public utterances either cut or left out of the papers altogether.


U.S.A.F. & the World
Philippines
Okinawa
Iwo
Korea
Japan
Guam
Pacific
Bomber Command
Wake
Ocean
Midway
Johnston
Honolulu
Shemya
Alaska
CHINA
U.S. S.R.
North Pole
Saudi Arabia
Iceland
England
EUROPE
AFRICA
Greenland
Atlantic Ocean
Azores
Newfoundland
U.S.A.F. HQ
Bermuda
SAC HQ
Puerto Rico
Canal Zone
Air Force location
Command HQ
Other major air bases abroad
0 1,000 2,000 3,000 mi.

TIME Map by R. M. Chapin, Jr.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

US Planes Bomb Own POW's

JULY 11 marked the biggest raid to date on a POW camp in North Korea by US air force planes. As a result of bombing and strafing, 110 "UN" prisoners were killed and wounded. The raid was carried out on POW Camp No. 9 outside of Pyongyang.

Observers at the Kaesong armistice talks pointed out that although all POW camps in North Korea are clearly marked, as called for by agreement, senior US delegate General Harrison deliberately and repeatedly raised the question of the marking of Camp No. 9 and several others in June. On July 1, chief Korean-Chinese delegate General Nam Il, in a reply to Harrison, stated: "Your side, ignoring facts, are repeatedly bringing up the so-called question of location and marking of our POW camps, obviously in order to find pretexts to manufacture new incidents."

Ten days later US planes were over Camp No. 9 in their sixth raid on a POW camp in North Korea this year. Seventy-nine American prisoners were killed or wounded when planes bombed the POW camp at Kangdong on January 14. On March 16, US aircraft bombed and strafed the Changsong POW camp, wounding one British prisoner. On May 4 and 5, US planes again bombed and strafed the Changsong camp. On May 11, Kangdong camp was attacked for the second time, and four prisoners were seriously wounded. The Americans have had the location of POW camps in North Korea since December when both sides exchanged lists.

In a formal protest to General Harrison over the July 11 raid, General Nam Il declared: "This POW camp has clear markings as agreed upon by both sides, and you were informed of its exact location previously. Your indiscriminate bombing completely violated the agreement. In spite of the fact that hitherto your side have not dealt with the five incidents in which you bombed and strafed our POW camps, there occurred again this grave incident of indiscriminate bombing . . . "

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the raid on Camp No. 9 outside of Pyongyang the US air force carried out mass terror raids against the city itself. Correspondents had previously reported that the North Korean capital, to all intents and purposes, had been levelled of military targets after more than two years of war.

Eyewitness accounts describe the July 11 raid on Pyongyang by more than 400 US planes as one of pure terror in an effort to force the Koreans and Chinese to capitulate at Kaesong to US demands or "accept the consequences."

Results of more than eight hours' continuous bombing found more than 2,000 civilians killed, 4,126 wounded and 784 missing. More than 2,700 homes were destroyed inside the city. Hospitals, schools and the city's market were badly hit.

The most savage bombing was centered on the densely popu-

Proposal to End War in Korea

KUO Mo-jo, Chinese delegate to the July meeting of the World Peace Council in Berlin made a five-point proposal to end the war in Korea in the form of an appeal to the world to put a stop to the bloodshed.

1) To ban immediately the use of germ weapons. The people in all countries are urged to ask their governments to ratify and observe, without exception, the Geneva protocol of June 17, 1925, which prohibits the use of germ weapons.

2) To put an immediate end to the mass slaughter of peaceful inhabitants, and to the deliberate destruction of peaceful cities and constructions.

3) To put an immediate end to the maltreatment and massacre of POW's, which violate international law.

4) To reach agreement in the armistice talks immediately and for both sides to repatriate the POW's quickly and unconditionally in accordance with the 1949 Geneva Convention on POW's.

5) To settle the Korean question on a fair and reasonable basis after agreement is reached in the armistice negotiations.

lated western part of Pyongyang where 1,159 bombs were dropped. Almost all buildings in this sector and in parts of the central and south sectors were flattened. By July 12, a total of 1,182 corpses were discovered, among them 771 women and children.

In a dispatch from North Korea, Alan Winnington, *London Daily Worker* correspondent, who has seen more than two years of war in Korea, wrote: "The raid was solely against the population—a day-long raid of horrible intensity. The world, which was horrified by the bombing of Coventry by the Germans, must have lost its conscience if it fails to take action against the many times more bestial bombing of this small open city which contains almost nothing but civilian homes. Coventry was at least an industrial city . . .

"It is a fact that Pyongyang citizens are nearly all women and children and old men, and it was against these that the Americans boast they flung half a million kilograms of high explosives, scores of thousand of liters of sticky gasoline, rockets and machine cannonfire . . . "

Quirino Needs Some Money

"FREE WORLD" representatives turning up in Washington these days hat in hand are no unusual sight. However, one with a little more brashness than the average is Mr. Ramon Magsaysay, the Quirino government's Defense Minister.

Usual protocol for a diplomat bent on a money-raising mission to the US in to grovel gravely before his masters and, in somewhat hysterical terms, announce to the world that the very walls of his nation (or colony) are being scaled by Communists and the only thing that can save civilization is a substantial sum of US dollars.

Mr. Magsaysay, on his treasure hunt to Washington, played the game somewhat differently, at least when he first set foot in the US. Stopping off at San Francisco, Mr. Magsaysay paused long enough to spin a yarn for the American public. He spoke of the great success of the Quirino regime in its campaign against the Hukbalahops and the Philippine liberation movement.

At a press conference, he revealed that the campaign against the Huks had cost the Manila regime 198,000,000 pesos "exclusive of US aid and lives." Scarcely stopping for breath, Mr. Magsaysay went on to describe one of the most important accomplishments of his ministry as "breaking the back of the

Huks and winning back of civilian confidence in his government." (*UP*, San Francisco, June 9)

Arriving in Washington a few days later, the San Francisco story was soon forgotten. Mr. Magsaysay got down to business. It seems that the "broken backs" of the Huks notwithstanding, the Quirino crowd was badly in need of cash to keep up their "success" in the Philippines. At a press conference, Magsaysay told reporters he had asked "the US for military aid totalling US$100,000,000 for the 1952/53 fiscal year." (*Agence France Presse*, Washington, June 13)

Remilitarization of Japan

JAPANESE remilitarization is being speeded up. In a recent report to the Japanese lower House, Attorney-General Kimura declared that on the request of the US, the Yoshida government "is making a serious study of the question of remilitarization."

All signs point out that one important component of the remilitarization plan is to hasten the conversion of the present "police reserve corps" into a regular army.

"Japanese National Police Reserves are being given tank and heavy artillery training by American instructors . . . Keickichi Masuhara, Commander of Japan's embryonic security force, told a press conference of Japanese newsmen, 'Five hundred officers of the heavy artillery and tank units are being trained at a certain American military camp.'" (*UP*, Tokyo, July 6)

Moreover, the Yoshida government is contemplating the setting up of a "defensive army corps" this autumn in place of the existing "police reserve corps." Preparations are already under way to establish a cadet school. (*Kyodo News Agency*, Tokyo)

At the same time, according to the influential Tokyo daily *Mainichi*, the "police corps" was getting ready to launch a long-range program to train air pilots. Under the program, the first batch of pilots and ground crew were to undergo a three-month training under US air force officers. According to the same paper, the police reserve headquarters had decided to establish an aviation school in Hamamatsu or in Matsudo. In addition, the police reserve authorities were ready to lease training craft from US forces in Japan.

The first batch of reserve personnel to undergo training included an ex-commander of the now defunct Japanese naval air force, who during the war directed the assault operation on two British battleships, including the "Prince of Wales," *Mainichi*, reported.

While the "police reserve corps" looked more and more like an army in the making, Tokyo's metropolitan police announced new equipment for its forces in order to quell "future clashes with Communist mobs" (*UP*, Tokyo, July 5):

1) Sturdy slippery Vinylon suits, without shoulder straps or pockets which would offer grips to rioters.

2) Portable sprays that will sprinkle indelible dyes on rioters, giving the police an easy means of identification.

3) Periscope cameras to be made standard equipment on all patrol and armored cars. These cameras would give a bird's eye view of rioters.

4) Tear gas and smoke bombs which heat up as soon as the fuse pins are removed, preventing rioters from picking them up and throwing them back at the police.

5) Police authorities also raised compensation for injuries received by police officers in the course of their duties.

* * *

JAPANESE workers and businessmen are "longing for trade with China and the Soviet Union as one longs for rain in a drought," according to a joint statement issued by 14 Japanese trade union delegates. Included were the Congress of Industrial Unions of Japan, the All-Japan Metal Workers' Union and the World Federation of Trade Unions' Liaison Bureau in Japan.

Referring to the recently signed 60,000,000 pound sterling Sino-Japanese Trade agreement, the same statement said it had the support of all the people of Japan.

However, despite the need and desire for trade with China—before the war Japan's biggest customer—the Yoshida government's sponsors in Washington were doing their best to stymie a renewal of business between the two nations.

Which way the wind was blowing for "independent" Japan was seen on July 10. "The United States has informally refused to consent to a Japanese plan for partial slackening of the current curb on its trade with Red China, American embassy circles said today . . . The Japanese government had repeatedly sought American consent to its plan to lift restrictions of five non-strategic items . . . " (*Agence France Presse*, Tokyo)

How the people run a city

Democracy at Work

Pei Ngou

The hundreds of street and lane committees in every city in new China are examples of grass roots democracy at a working level. They are the instruments through which the people run their own affairs and solve community problems such as welfare, safety and health. Generally made up of from seven to 10 small teams, the committees are usually formed from among 20 to 30 families, thus enabling every family to participate directly in the work of self government. The committees also serve as one of the basic electoral units in selecting members of the people's representatives' conferences, thus playing a major role in carrying out elections and in running the city's affairs.

IN my city of Soochow, some 45 miles west of Shanghai, the development of people's democratic organizations since liberation has been phenomenal — trade unions, peasant associations, women's federations, youth organizations, street committees and people's representatives' conferences have all become part of the people' political life.

Since the formation of the lane committees early in 1951, the entire political and community outlook of the city's population has changed. The committee for my street, I believe, is a typical example. Our street committee, in its initial stage, was made up of only 20 workers, small stallkeepers and vendors who were mainly out of business. Meetings were held twice a week to discuss the development of organizational work among the residents and to mobilize them to tackle important problems.

As membership grew, an evening school and a newspaper reading group were formed to teach the illiterate to read and write and the educated to study government policies and familiarize themselves with the domestic and international situation. A wall newspaper was set up at the most conspicuous spot on the street. All in all, these first efforts were of great help in awakening the political and social consciousness of the street's residents.

In August of last year our street committee joined an inter-street committee made

街道居民代表席
街道居民代表席

Lane residents' delegates at one of Shanghai's People's Representatives' Conferences.

up of 13 other street and lane committees. The chief purpose was to enable each committee to study the progress made by the others, to exchange experiences and to make suggestions and recommendations to the district people's representatives' conference. Because I was writing for newspapers and periodicals I was elected head of the study group's publicity section as well as correspondent for the inter-street committee.

The election of representatives to the Fourth People's Representatives' Conference was held last September. The entire process is an example of democracy from the bottom up, and it consisted of various elections beginning with the street committees which served as the basic electoral unit along with factories, schools and other organizations.

A great deal of pre-election discussion took place at the all-street people's conference after which we carried out our election. Before the balloting, the voters broke up into several groups and went into detailed discussion over the candidates they wanted to put up for the sub-area election.

Five nominees were finally proposed and unanimously accepted by the voters; every adult on the street, except for criminals and convicted counter-revolutionaries, having the right to vote. The nominees then reported to the voters all relevant facts pertaining to his or her ability, attainments, social standing and personal history. After this each voter was asked to write in three names and deposit them in the ballot box. Those who could not write out the characters used Arabic numerals to show their choice.

After the votes were tallied the following received the most votes (from 160 to 180) and were entered in the sub-area election: a former school teacher, a college graduate working in a textile mill and a young man just out of college. A girl and myself were the two defeated candidates, losing by from 20 to 30 votes.

A second balloting was held among candidates of the area's 13 streets. This resulted in the election of one representative from the sub-area to be sent to the district people's conference. Representatives to the all city people's conference—Soochow's highest organ of self-government — were later chosen by ballot from district candidates.

Of the 400 representatives to the Fourth People's Representatives' Conference, more than two-thirds were elected for the first time, being newly emerged leaders from the labor movement and other people's organizations. The conference itself, among other things, found the repre-

Everybody keeps up with the news. One of the small newspaper reading and discussion groups formed by clerks in Shanghai's Sze Ta Cotton Cloth Store.

sentatives examining the city government's budget and balance sheet and making proposals and decisions regarding construction projects and other civic improvements. The representatives also looked into the progress made in plans adopted at the previous session. In addition, they made recommendations for awards to public workers and corrected defects and mistakes in the city administration through open democratic criticism.

PEOPLE'S organizations are not confined to street and lane committees and people's representatives' conferences. The local Women's Democratic Federation has specially paid great attention to wiping out illiteracy among street and lane residents, improving working conditions for women workers and bettering conditions for maternal and child health.

The Democratic Youth League branch in Soochow has not lagged behind. Under its auspices, frequent discussion forums are held to raise the cultural level of members and non-member participants. In addition to the bookkeeping and accounting institutes, the league's literacy classes and night schools have provided thousands with the opportunity to study current events and elementary social science courses. The league's ever-growing membership and popularity point up the people's thirst for knowledge.

YUNG Loh Terrace, made up of several small lanes containing many rows of houses, is a good example of how community cooperation is working in new China. This terrace, inhabited by nearly 1,000 people, formerly was under the thumb of typical KMT gangsters and their thugs who ran rackets and extorted money from the fairly well-off and pressed the poorer people to the wall. Inherited from the Chiang Kai-shek regime, there were at the time of liberation, in addition to eight brothels, 11 small shady hotels, opium dens and gambling houses, all of which served as a rendezvous for criminals and KMT agents.

Today this terrace has an entirely new look. The prostitutes have been sent to a special training school in order to learn a trade. The residents have eight study groups, 16 literacy classes and five people's service corps. The last mentioned has rendered outstanding service to the community by acting as lane watchmen and forming temporary stretcher teams to help handle the sick and injured.

Formerly 60 poverty-stricken families, mostly workers and small vendors, were crowded into a dirty and muddy alleyway on Chong Mi Street. Because of a broken sewage system, they were under constant threat of communicable diseases. In June 1951, the lane committee and residents' teams organized the inhabitants to clean up their homes and then helped in repairing the long-neglected sewage system and muddy lane.

During the city-wide clean-up and anti-epidemic movement which started early in June this year, thousands of organized men and women toured the city urging the populace to take part in the movement. Literally thousands of open ditches and cesspools have been cleaned up, eliminating breeding grounds for flies and mosquitoes.

Thus, in my street alone, tons of garbage and rubbish were cleared away, two stagnant ponds filled in, and in our courtyard, a pile of broken bricks and tiles was more than enough to fill up two shallow and dirty wells. Estimates put the total amount of waste carted out of the city at several thousand tons since Soochow had an accumulation of garbage and refuse left over from more than 10 years of do-nothingness by the Japanese and the KMT regime.

NATION-WIDE LAND REFORM

EXCEPT for scattered minority areas, China's land reform, affecting more than 400,000,000 peasants, has been completed. As a result, the productive forces of millions of peasants have been released and a prerequisite for the industrialization of China established.

The areas in which land reform has not yet been completed, or where it has not yet started, are chiefly areas inhabited by minority nationalities. Because of a cultural lag, which saw these people at a lower stage of development, land reform is to be carried out gradually.

The peasants, after receiving land, means of production, foodstuffs and other properties, have raised farm output tremendously. In addition to careful cultivation, they have dug more irrigation ditches, sunk more wells, purchased improved farm implements, used high-yield seed and improved their farming technique. Also, peasants throughout the country have formed mutual aid teams, thus taking their first steps toward collective labor.

TAMING THE YANGTZE

The task of taming the mighty Yangtze River was begun this spring with the construction of a 900-square kilometer detention basin near the Central China city of Shasi where the river enters a narrow "bottleneck" section.

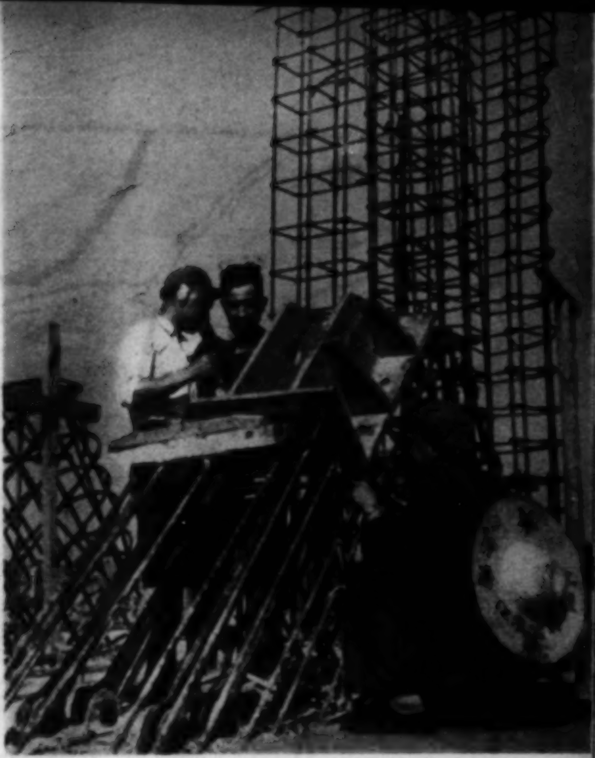
In the past the Kuomintang talked much about this "problem," but the closest it came to doing anything about it was to hire American engineers to draw up plans for building the "world's largest dam" above the bottleneck section. Planned in terms of tens of millions of dollars and years of work, the "world's largest dam" remained a paper dam.

The present project is merely the first step in an overall plan to conquer the Yangtze and make it work for the material enrichment of the nation and is characteristic of the way things get done in new China. Three hundred thousand men were engaged in the work, 230,000 inhabitants of the lowlands scheduled to be flooded were moved to virgin farmland in a spectacular mass migration so well planned that by the time they arrived at their new homes tractors were already preparing the ground for spring planting. Another example of the practical thinking which went into the work was the designing of the basin so that it can be rapidly emptied once the flood crest is past, thus making it possible to grow one crop a year in the detention area itself.

★

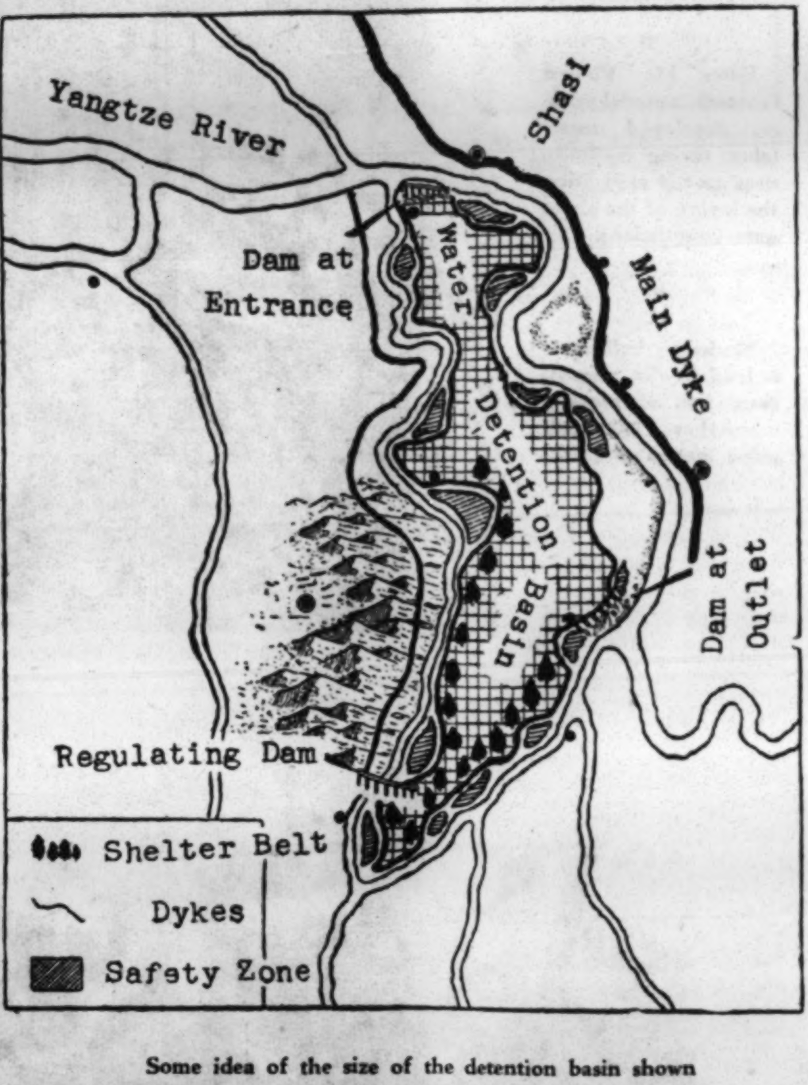
Laying part of the foundation for one of the dams.

Fitter Ho Yu-chu (center), a model worker, developed many labor saving methods, thus greatly expediting the laying of the sluice gate foundations.

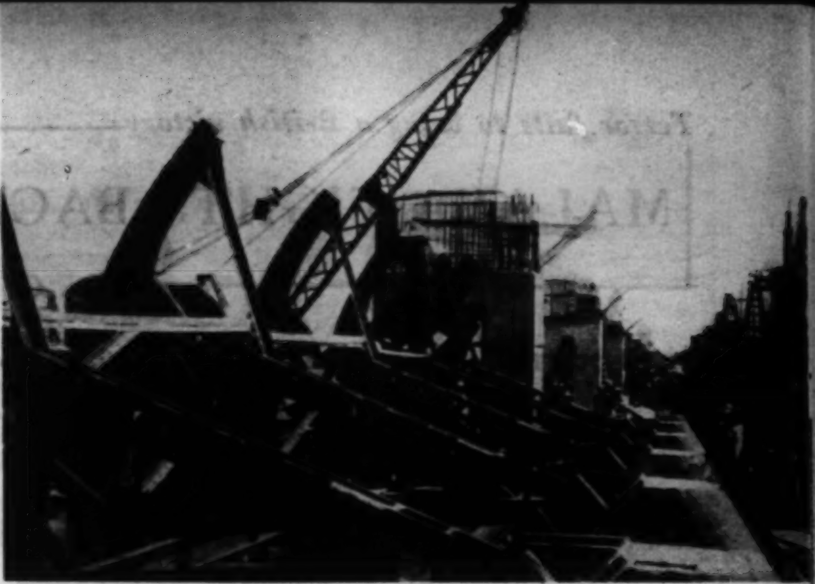


★

Modern bulldozers helped in the tremendous job of moving more than 10,000,000 cubic meters of earth.


Yangtze River
Shasi
Dam at Entrance
Water
Main Dyke
Detention Basin
Dam at Outlet
Regulating Dam
Shelter Belt
Dykes
Safety Zone

Some idea of the size of the detention basin shown on the above map can be gained from the fact that its maximum capacity is 5,500,000,000 cubic meters of water.



A section of the one kilometer-long Tapingkuo sluice gate at the upper end of the basin.

* * *

Government tractors on loan from state farms do free plowing for peasants who moved from the site of the detention basin to new farmland.

Terror fails to bring a British victory

MALAYA FIGHTS BACK

K. C. Chang

ALTHOUGH they outnumber the people's liberation forces by more than 25 to one, the British are losing their more than four-year war to maintain colonial control over Malaya. Particularly upsetting to British policy-makers, as they find themselves slipping from power, is the fact that Malaya has been one of the main sources of supply for much needed dollars.

Malaya's contribution to the declining empire's dollar pool between 1948 and 1950, for example, was about US$650,000,000 out of a total US$750,000,000 from all British colonial and dependent territories. Conservative estimates, which put British forces in Malaya at over 135,000 to the 5,000 for the people's liberation forces, say that the war is costing Britain more than US$100,000,000 annually.

Bogged down and thwarted in their attempt to bring back the "good old days" of colonial Malaya, the British have resorted to more and more terrorism against the Malayan people. Growing British desperation is reflected in their use of reprisals against entire communities as well as chemical warfare, both brought into play in 1952 under the direction of High Commissioner General Templer.

Early this year when Templer took over in Malaya he promised to "lick" the "Communist menace to the country in three months." Since that rash prediction there have been no British military victories, and Templer has only succeeded in intensifying his campaign of terror. In Malaya today, every person 12 years and over is forced to register with the police and get fingerprinted. Seventeen out of every 100 people have been flung into concentration camps, and 500,000 out of a population of 5,000,000 have been punished for "political reasons."

THE British attempt to resaddle themselves on the backs of the Malayan people began with the surrender of the Japanese in 1945. By VJ Day the Malayan independence movement, spurred on by united resistance to the Japanese during the war, had assumed considerable proportions and a program for full national independence had been drawn up. This program included plans for a democratic Malayan Republic based on universal sufferage and a Pan-Malayan Congress representing all races throughout the country.

The war in Malaya, following Britain's defeat by the Japanese, was successfully waged by the Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Army (MPAJA) which fought constant guerilla war against the invaders and succeeded in liberating large sections of the country. Faced with prospects of an independent Malaya, the British quickly moved their troops in to take over the Japanese surrender following VJ Day and the MPAJA was disbanded. With this accomplished the British got down to the job of restoring the old colonial order.

June in 1948 saw British repression at its peak, and the MPAJA was revived as the Malayan People's Anti-British Army (MPABA). Arms long cached in the jungle were unearthed and guerilla warfare which had been so successful against the Japanese invaders was revived to fight the British.

Under a June 1, 1948 emergency regulation the British high commissioner is authorized to arrest every person in a village of a specified area—take them to a detention camp and sort out the "good from the bad." Following its June 20 "Special Emergency Ordinance," the British colonial government through the British army and police carried out wide-scale searches and arrests all over Malaya.

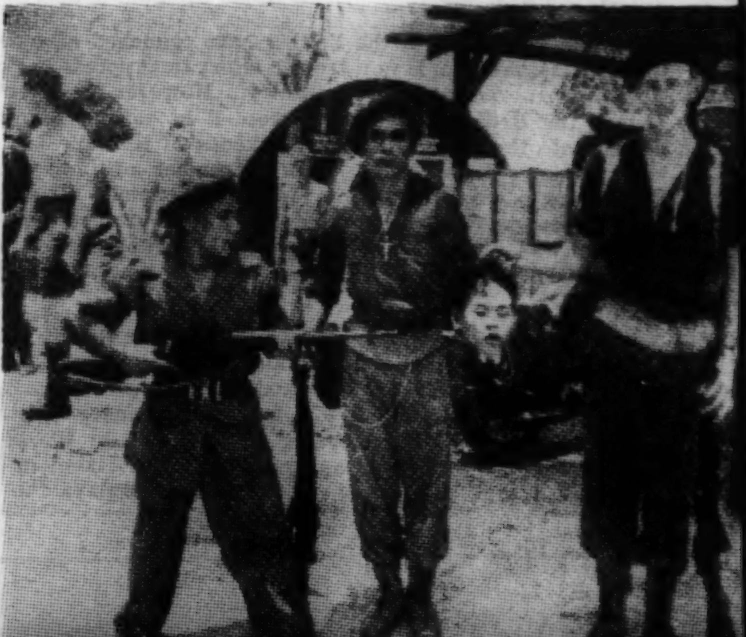
From this time on, the British have launched all-out attacks on the Malayan people in a frantic effort to suppress the national liberation movement of the country. However, as events have shown, the British have only succeeded in getting bogged down deeper into the mire. Constant shakeups of military leaders and schemes have been fruitless. In November of last year when the 19-month old Briggs Plan [which was named after the then British commander who claimed he had a sure-fire formula for victory] was discarded, the influential Singapore *Straits Times* remarked editorially. "We are worse off now than when we began."

By the end of last year prospects for the British continued gloomy. British officials in Kuala Lumpur reported that the end of 1951 was the worst period since guerilla warfare had started. British casualty lists were growing longer and the number of idle plantations increasing. *US News and World Report* of November 30, 1951, with an eye to US involvement in Malaya, sadly noted that the people's movement in Malaya "is getting places..." The main reason for British setbacks, the magazine frankly confessed, is the "British failure to keep the people of Malaya—especially the workers—on Britain's side in this fight."

THE British way in Malaya has meant the taking over of entire towns and "resettling" the population. In some instances, villages have been burned to the ground. A case in point was

Headhunting in Malaya

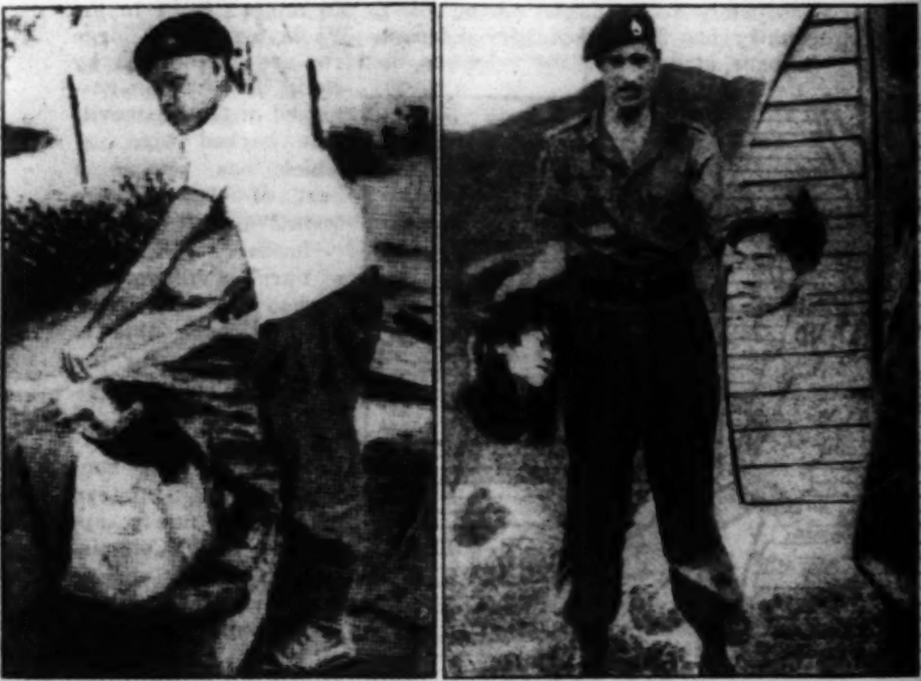
These photos, reproduced from the London *Daily Worker,* offer one explanation of why the Malayan people are fighting to be free of British colonial rule. Following publication of these pictures, which British Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttelton admitted to be genuine, Churchill's government has admitted using Dyak headhunters in the Malayan jungles.



the village of Jenderam in the Selengor State which was razed by the British in March 1951.

An *Associated Press* dispatch from Singapore reported that police and security forces were "assigned to put the torch to the villages as a flaming warning of what can happen to the homes of others who aid Communists . . . British troops and police rounded up every inhabitant."

Following this action the villagers were put into a detention



Opposite page: British commando holding severed head of a Malayan. Soldier in center is wearing a crucifix.

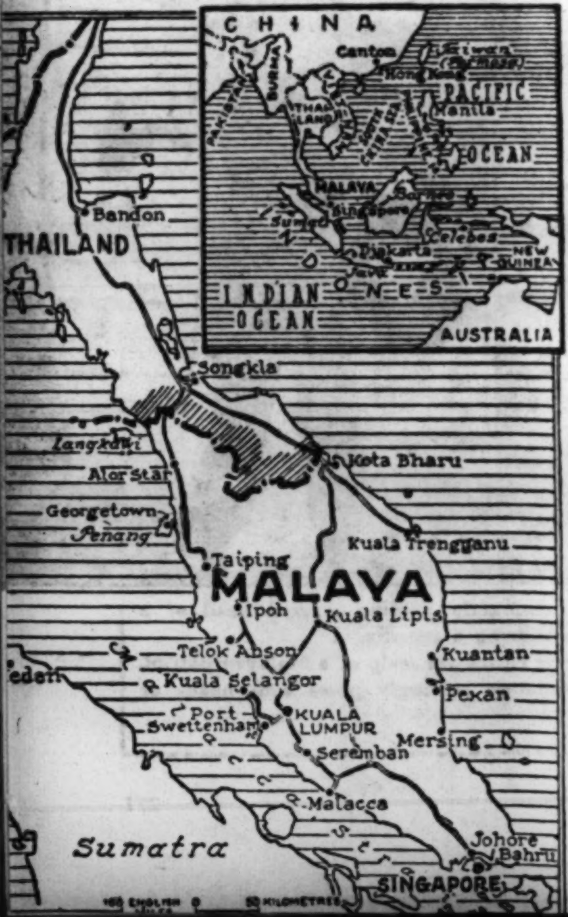
Above left: Dyak headhunter cleans out scalp of a Malayan patriot.

Above right: British commando smilingly poses with heads of Malayan man and woman.

camp at Klueng, in Johore State, north of Singapore where British authorities "investigated" them. Simultaneously the police stripped Jenderam of everything usable. This included timber, iron, and tin roofing and sheeting from the walls of the doomed homes. Then the village was put to the torch.

A typical British measure in Malaya is the "barbed wire plan for resisting Communism." As of mid-1951 "some 2,000,000 out of Malaya's 5,000,000 population now spend their nights behind barbed wire defenses guarded by guns," *Reuter* reported from Singapore.

"Police posts dotted everywhere maintain a nightly vigil. Practically every planter's bungalow or tin miner's home in the country has its barbed wire defenses. Whole towns and large villages in some of the notorious districts are surrounded by chain link fencing garnished with the inevitable barbed wire . . which has become a part of the Malayan scene."


CHINA
Canton
Taiwan (Formosa)
Hong Kong
BURMA
PAKISTAN
THAILAND
PACIFIC
Manila
SOUTH CHINA SEA
OCEAN
MALAYA
Borneo
Singapore
Sumatra
Celebes
Djakarta
NEW GUINEA
Java
INDONESIA
INDIAN OCEAN
AUSTRALIA
Bandon
THAILAND
Songkla
Langkawi
Alor Star
Kota Bharu
Georgetown
Penang
Kuala Trengganu
Taiping
MALAYA
Ipoh
Kuala Lipis
Telok Anson
Kuantan
Kuala Selangor
Pekan
Port Swettenham
KUALA LUMPUR
Mersing
Seremban
Malacca
Sumatra
Johore Bahru
SINGAPORE

However, the policy of burning villages and barbed wire "strategy" has not been able to turn the tide for the British. Thus, 1952 saw new methods of terror installed in Malaya. Under the convenient label of "stern measures," newly appointed High Commissioner General Templer came armed with a new instrument. Shorn of all official palaver, the British set about carrying out a plan of reprisals against whole communities in districts where the people's liberation forces were active.

On March 27 Templer ordered "severe punishment" to the people of Tanjong Malim, on the Perak and Selangor border, for "non-cooperation" with the government. Accusing the 20,000 people of the town of being "too cowardly to give information," Templer ordered a 22-hour daily curfew until further notice; no civilians to be allowed to leave town, all schools to be closed, a heavy cut in the rice ration, the reorganization of the district and additional troops and police, the stoppage of all bus service, and shops to open only two hours a day.

On April 5, Templer sent troops to distribute questionnaires to the townspeople requesting information about "bandits." The questionnaires asked for the names of people in the village who had supplied the "bandits" with food or collected subscriptions for them. The 22-hour curfew was carried out until April 9 when about 30 inhabitants were arrested. Those taken into custody were mostly shopkeepers.

Referring to Templer's strong arm methods, *Time* magazine, no friend of people's liberation movements anywhere, reported on April 21: "In the brief two hours a day in which they were allowed out to buy a reduced ration of rice, they had to pawn belongings to pay shopkeepers' soaring prices."

According to *Time*, Templer "intended that the people of Tanjong Malim should suffer. It was his way of punishing them for having failed to supply information."

Another of Templer's "stern measures" has been the use of chemical warfare to destroy crops. Discussing Templer's plans, the same issue of *Time* reported: "Low flying planes will spray plant-killing chemicals on the inaccessible jungle garden plots where the Communists grow their food. Roadside strips of jungle are also being sprayed."

On April 23, in London, Alan Boyd, Minister of State for the Colonies, told the House of Commons that the use of chemical warfare in Malaya may well speed up the end of "this calamitous war."

FOR more than four years the British have run the gamut from jet panes to chemical warfare in their fruitless efforts to defeat the liberation movement of the people of Malaya. With each fiasco they have resorted to more terror, which has failed to bring the people to their knees. All over Asia the people are on the march. Although the imperialist powers have apparently not learned from their experience since the end of World War II, it would do the British colonialists well to recall that, as in the case of other would-be conquerors, terror will never crush the people's resistance but will only unite them more fully in their determination to drive out their oppressors.

Re-Interpreting History

Lin Chu-Tai

WHILE the Chinese people have a history of several thousand years, only during the past 30 years have progressive Chinese historians begun preliminary study of the nature of China's ancient social and economic development.

Former Chinese historians, owing to their incorrect viewpoint and basing their interpretations of history upon unscientifically arranged materials, considered history as fixed, unchangeable. Some held that history was a circular process, repeating itself; others thought of a mythical "golden age" as superior to the present. They were ignorant of the fact that history is a continuous, indivisible process of development. Therefore, there had been no correct interpretation of the long history created by the Chinese people.

Western scholars (James Legge, Edouard Chavannes, Paul Pelliot, L. Wieger, Marcel Granet and others) aided the process of turning China into a colony by attempting to prove that China was an uncivilized and backward nation, inalterably feudalistic and decayed, with no inventive genius and no possibility of progress. Thus wiping out the great contributions China has made to the culture of makind, these self-styled "sinologists" coined such terms as "white man's burden" and "mission of Western civilization" to support their preposterous theories.

Because of lack of knowledge or willful distortion, these scholars, in their histories and translations of China's feudal classical literature and history, have seriously misrepresented the history of the Chinese people. They gratuitously endowed China's ancient economics with feudalistic meaning, or artificially introduced obsolete terms from European languages into their translations.

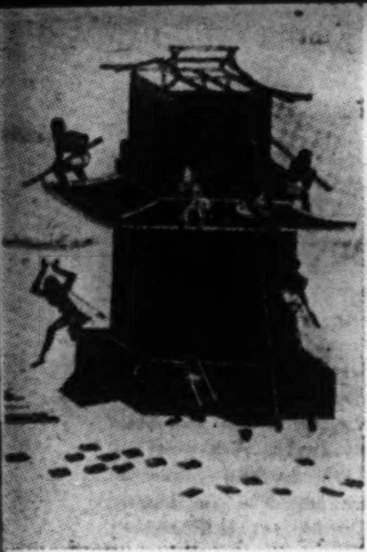
DURING the past 30 years, progressive Chinese historians have begun to study the history of mankind as a unified process of development. They have found that China has followed a historical process similar to that of other peoples,

One of the more interesting developments in new China since liberation has been the growth of a critical, scientific attitude. This new approach is evident in all fields. The peasant is re-examining his traditional farming practices, discarding some, modifying others, retaining some and introducing many new ones. Engineers on the great construction projects have proved that many of the old "standard" procedures laid down in the textbooks can be modified or wholly revised with benefit. Doctors are examining the thousands of ancient Chinese remedies, seeking to determine which have real value and which may be discarded as superstitious hang-overs. The same approach is evident in the political field where discussion and still more discussion of local, national and international affairs has become a daily affair for virtually everyone.

For some time China's historians have been engaged in the absorbing task of re-interpreting the country's history. With records going back several thousand years and with new archaeological finds continually reported, this is a complex job. In recent months the discussion has been particularly lively, with most of the country's leading historical specialists engaged in the debate. In the following article Professor Lin Chu-tai summarizes the main points of view now being expressed and gives an over-all survey of the current trend of thinking in Chinese historical circles. This article is, incidentally, an adequate commentary on the oft heard charge by Western critics that "academic freedom" has been stifled in new China.—Editor.

passing through definite stages in the development of production relationships, i.e., through primitive communism, the slave system, the feudalistic system, etc. Though these stages in Chinese history had special characteristics, they are not in fundamental conflict with the general law of historical development.

Owing to the lack of sufficient excavated utensils and other materials, it is no easy task to divide China's history into different stages, to set accurate dates for the replacement of one economic system by another. Since the people's revolutionary victory, Chinese historians have discussed this problem, unfolding a discussion centering upon China's ancient slave society, in which Soviet historians have indirectly participated.



Reproduction of a mural from the Tunhuang Caves.

The discussion began with the publication of a paper by Kuo Pao-chun on "Historical Facts of People Buried with the Dead in the Yin and Chou Dynasties," telling of 2,000 people who had been buried with the corpses in Yin or Shang Dynasty (1783?-1122? BC) tombs discovered in An Yang. On this basis, archaeologist Kuo Mo-jo suggested that the victims must have been slaves. Whether the victims were production slaves is not certain; if this can be substantiated, the slave nature of Yin society will be proved.

Thus, Kuo Mo-jo has changed his view of 20 years ago. At that time, in his "Study of China's Ancient Society," he considered the Shang Dynasty as based upon the matriarchal system, with both Shang and pre-Shang society having the form of primitive communism, while the Western Chou Dynasty (1134?-771 BC) was a slave society and the Eastern Chou Dynasty (770-221 BC) was a feudalistic society.

During the recent discussion, however, Kuo Mo-jo changed his position as follows: pre-Yin society uncertain, because of insufficient data; Yin, Chou and Chin (221-207 BC) dynasties all slave societies. The slave uprising during the Chin Dynasty, the biggest in Chinese history, caused the basic collapse of the system of slave production; after that time, though slavery continued, slave labor was no longer the chief means of production. Kuo Mo-jo also suggested that the Han Dynasty should be considered feudalistic.

Yang Chao-hsuan raised five questions concerning Kuo Mo-jo's changed opinion, chief of which was the apparent contradiction between the custom of burying many victims with the dead and the slave system. If slaves were used for production, this custom would weaken the productive forces. This and related questions were taken up and actively discussed by individual historians and members of the history departments of Peking colleges as well as those of other cities.

In addition to Kuo Mo-jo and Yang Chao-hsuan, Fan Wen-lan, Lu Mou-teh and Yang Yung-ko participated in the debate, which was carried on in the columns of the *Kwangming Daily*, *New Construction* magazine, and Tientsin's *History Teaching and Studying* magazine. Historians of the Northeast, Tientsin and the Southwest contributed to the debate, and Shanghai's historians sponsored several discussion forums.

Many different opinions were expressed concerning the exact period of slave ownership in ancient China, some maintaining that slavery existed through the Tang Dynasty (681-907 AD), with feudalism appearing only in the Sung Dynasty (960-1279 AD).

Fan Wen-lan's opinion, which differed markedly from Kuo Mo-jo's, is similar to that of sociologist Lu Chen-yu. Both *Chinese History*, edited by Fan Wen-lan, and *Brief Chinese History*, by Lu Chen-yu, take the view that the feudalistic social system began with the Western Chou period.

Fan Wen-lan, basing his opinion upon recently unearthed materials, states that while the system of burying victims with the dead was prevalent during the Yin and Shang dynasties, by the Chou Dynasty it had been abolished, with opposition even to the use of wooden images. This

Jade weapon from the Yin Dynasty.

indicated a change from slavery to feudalism. Fan Wen-lan supported his conclusions by material from the "Book of Odes," and also criticized Kuo Mo-jo's concept of land as the production tool.

However, Kuo Mo-jo objected that the Yin-Shang and Chou tombs cited by Fan Wen-lan are not comparable, and further that the decrease of victims indicated the development, rather than the decline, of slave ownership, because, as the slave system developed, slaves became more valuable and consequently fewer were sacrificed.

To prove his point, he cited the present-day social structure of the Yi minority tribes in the Liang Mountains (Szechuen, Yunnan and Sikang provinces), as still that of an early slave society, because some of the captured Hans ("home" wa-tzu) are domestic slaves. (See Fei Hsiao-tung, "The Minority People of Kweichow," January 1952 REVIEW, p. 58).

Although Fei Hsiao-tung concluded that the Liang Mountain Yis' social system is semi-slave and semi-feudal, Chao Wei-peng, who traveled in Sikang in 1948-49, considers it fundamentally a feudal society, as the "common" wa-tzu, who are serfs, outnumber the slave or "home" wa-tzu and thus the basic production relations are feudal.

We are at the beginning in solving this question, e.q. the study of the social structure of the minority peoples, which was impossible under imperial and Kuomintang rule.

Soviet historians have also taken part in these active discussions. Early Soviet historians thought China's feudal society had been established on the basis of primitive communistic society; also, that China had passed through one stage only, that of a semi-slave society—in other words, that there had been domestic, but not production, slaves. Now these views have been abandoned, and Soviet and Chinese historians agree that China has passed through the slave stage.

Again, however, Soviet historians do not agree upon dates. A. V. Michulin, in his "History of the Ancient World," holds that the Western Chou—Eastern Han period was a slave society, while P. V. Semonovskaya holds that the Yin Dynasty was the first class society in China's history, with the first unified nation of slave owners formed under the Chin Dynasty (221-207 BC).

THERE has, therefore, been no unanimous conclusion regarding the exact period of China's ancient slave society. But several points of China's historical development are certain. After the Opium War (1840), China entered the stage of semi-feudalism, semi-colonialism. The Chinese Communist Party mapped out its revolutionary policy and strategy, based upon this fact, and put them into practice in the people's revolutionary movements. There has also been general agreement that China's history can best be interpreted according to the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

As for the past, it has been generally accepted that the slave system once existed in China, and that the Yin Dynasty was a slave ownership society. The main question, concerning which opinions widely differ, is, when did slave society begin and when did it end? These dates, when discovered, will also indicate the period of the preceding primitive society and the following feudalistic society, which will facilitate the arrangement of the vast amount of historical material and the study of history. Solution of the problem depends upon the results of further excavation and the efforts of China's historians.

Although the discussion has been inconclusive, it has attracted wide attention and interest throughout the country, evidencing the people's reawakened interest in their native land and its history. The historians who participated hoped for a definite conclusion, but when they found that sufficient concrete facts were lacking, it was agreed to suspend discussion until new materials are found.

Last July, the China History Society was inaugurated in Peking, in order to give unified leadership to the collective effort of China's historians. The new direction in history, pointed out by Kuo Mo-jo in his inaugural speech, includes the following principles: (1) from idealism to materialism; (2) from individual to collective study; (3) toward the study of history as a mass enterprise; (4) from neglect to intensive study of modern history; (5) from concentration upon the Hans to study of the minority races; and (6) from study of European and American history to the study of Asian history.

China's historians are now working along these lines to construct China's science of history.

Operation Rat Hole

EVER since Chiang Kai-shek's "government" fled to Taiwan, Chiang and his friends have talked a great deal about the many reforms supposedly effected in his administration and have stressed the "value" of the Kuomintang military machine which, they claim, has been rebuilt and is anxiously awaiting the signal to return and conquer the China mainland.

Recent press reports reveal, as has long been the case with Chiang and his coterie of friends and supporters, that official statements generally bear little relationship to reality. The Western press now admits openly that Chiang's Kuomintang—which still holds China's seat on the United Nations Security Council—has not changed its spots. Graft and all-round corruption, gross administrative inefficiency and venality toward the people continue as its trade-marks.

The only new development is the island's rapid reduction to the status of an American colony. Chiang's long-time policy of selling out national interests in return for foreign "assistance" is approaching its inevitable conclusion. The actual control of his "government" is passing more and more into the hands of the Americans. About all that remains to him is his New York bank account.

* * *

A BIG step toward US colonization has been the "agreement" opening the door for American private capital. Signed on June 25, the agreement also covers the sale of American "information media" such as books and magazines on Taiwan.

"The agreement insures American business firms investing in industry . . . against inability to convert receipts into US dollars. It also provides guarantees against loss from expropriation." (*AP*, Taipei, June 25, 1952)

A few weeks earlier, *UP* reported from Taiwan that whatever regulations existed on curbing foreign investments, "particularly in such strategic industries as coal, aluminum and cement production, will be revised to permit the immediate flow

(or Taiwan Today)

of foreign capital . . . Among current restrictions is one that provides for Chinese control of all private industries."

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AP correspondent Spencer Moosa reported on US agencies in Taiwan recently: "The most important American agencies in Formosa [Taiwan] are the Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG) and the Mutual Security Agency (MSA). MAAG is under Maj. Gen. William C. Chase . . . General Chase has his office in Nationalist [Kuomintang] Headquarters in downtown Taipei. It is the same building as the offices of President Chiang Kai-shek . . . (*Hongkong Standard*, June 11, 1952)

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"A CONSIDERABLE amount of public indignation has been raised here as a result of corruption of four government-sponsored cooperatives, which were recently declared bankrupt. The four cooperatives, operating and backed by some influential names, including former Nationalist [Kuomintang] generals and officials from the mainland, were reported to have belatedly been discovered as having been engaged in speculation, profiteering, falsifying accounts and trapping the public with high interest rates." (*Reuter*, Taipei, June 11, 1952)

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ANYBODY with even a nodding acquaintance with the workings of the KMT when it was still on the mainland is familiar with its many schemes for "reforms,"—fancies of the blueprint and imagination.

Now the KMT "is reported to be considering increasing the pay of government workers, including the armed forces, from 50 to 80 percent of their present salaries. The program, however, is not expected to be carried out soon as it is still in the blueprint stage." (*Reuter*, Taipei, May 19, 1952)

A short story from Inner Mongolia

On the Korsin Steppe

by Malasinfu

THE sun had set, and the grass of the limitless Korsin steppe waved like the sea under the northeast wind. Black clouds piled up in the sky; the autumn rains were near. Sawyinkauva, driving her cattle before her into the wind, rode toward the village. Her hunting dog, Yelo, trotted close to the big sorrel. She shouted "Hoi! Hoi!" to the animals, cracking her whip to make them move faster. How could they know she was impatient to meet her young lover, Sanbu?

She halted at the sand dune near the village, rounding up the cattle, and peering anxiously about. "Sanbu, Sanbu!" she called, but the wind carried off her voice and nobody answered. Suddenly she saw a white horse galloping swiftly from the east. Her heart beat faster, and she took out a pink tobacco pouch, waving it in welcome. But as the rider grew near, she saw it was not the one she was waiting for. A whiskered old man reined up in front of her.

"What are you doing here, lass?" he asked, knowing only too well she was waiting for Sanbu.

She evaded the question. "Grandpa, you must have urgent business to ride so hard. Your horse is lathered; what is it?"

"It is urgent. I'm going to announce it at a mass meeting."

"After the meeting, will you tell us the story you began last evening?"

"I don't think so; didn't I say this affair is urgent?"

"What is it?" she asked. "Why not say you simply don't want to tell?"

But the old man had dug his heels into the horse's sides and was off. He was Aumogulan, an old Party member, and the village head. He was honest, kindly, hard-working, and everyone had confidence in him and loved him. The younger people called him "Grandpa."

Sawyinkauva's uneasiness increased. Where was Sanbu? What was this urgent business of Aumogulan's? Seddenly the steppe was lit by a golden flash of lightning, and the thunder crashed. Soon the rain would pour down; but still she waited and waited.

"Comrade, will you please tell me what village that is?" a bass voice asked from behind her. She whirled around. A man, skinny as a goat, with matted hair, his pock-marked face shining with sweat, stood before her. He wore a yellow felt blanket over his shoulders.

Suspicious and a little frightened of the stranger, she said, "Who are you? Where are you from?"

"From Zeloter Banner. I left because of the famine there." He didn't tell his name.

"Who are you looking for?"

"Hamala in our village asked me to give a message to the Monk Yela of Painwindar village in the Korsin Banner. How far is that from here?" With his shifty little eyes on her, Sawyinkauva's suspicions increased. Monk Yela, a former KMT army commander, was under police surveillance. She didn't reply for several moments. Her dog Yelo also regarded the stranger with distrust. At length she asked, "Where did you live in Zeloter?"

"Alatanpo," he said, then hastily added, "But we're going to move. There's a terrible drought . . . Comrade, do you know where Painwindar is or not?"

"Pretty near," she said slowly. "But we Korsin people have a rule that travelers must show their credentials before we give them any information."

"Oh, my credentials?" He smiled craftily. "I've got them,

Malasinfu, a young Mongolian of 21, is one of the new crop of writers who has developed since liberation. At the age of 15, when he had only completed his primary school education, he joined the Chinese People's Liberation Army. He continued his studies in the army, learning to speak and to read and write Chinese, as well as becoming more proficient in his native Mongolian. However, it was not until some years later, after he began reading Chinese and Soviet novels, that his special interest in literature developed. This story, appearing first in the January 1952 issue of People's Literature, is considered one of the best descriptions of the life of the Inner Mongolian people after liberation. It was written after the author had spent several months on an army assignment in the Korsin Steppe area in the fall of 1951.

of course. But my wife thought I might lose it, so she sewed it up in my trousers. It's a nuisance to get at now. Well, it's getting late; good-bye!" And he began to retreat.

Sawyinkauva racked her brain for some way to detain him. "The proverb says that anyone who sets a wolf free is a steppe criminal," she thought. "I can hardly let this suspicious character slip away.... Grandpa said there was something urgent, and told me to hurry back to the village. What did that mean?"

Suddenly an idea struck her, and she ran after the man, calling to him to wait. He stopped reluctantly. "It's pretty late," she said, "it's going to rain. Don't stand on ceremony. Why not come to my home, have some tea, and rest your legs?" He said nothing, but stood looking up at the sky, as if thinking it over. Suddenly a gust of wind lifted his blanket. Sawyinkauva trembled; he was carrying a glistening revolver!

Then she was sure he was a bad egg. "I can't get him to the village," she thought. "He'd see through that scheme. . . . Now, while he's off guard. . . grab his gun!" She darted forward and clutched at the gun. The man whirled around and grappled fiercely with her, but she kept hold of the gun as they struggled, and at the top of her voice, she screamed for help, hoping desperately that someone in the village would hear.

Yelo joined in the struggle, snapping at the man's face and hands. Seizing her chance, she wrenched the gun away, just as he kicked her furiously in the side. Dizzy with pain, she stepped back. The dogs in the villages around had begun a furious barking. The stranger's one idea then was to get away before the dogs came. With one bound, he leaped upon the girl's sorrel; and the frightened horse was off in a thunder of hooves.

Sawyinkauva only knew her hunting rifle; she desperately tried to pull the trigger of the revolver as she stumbled a few steps after the fugitive, but did not know how to release the safety catch. Yelo nipped at the horse's hind legs, and the sorrel bucked as if demented. The stranger was thrown, scrambled to his feet, but lacked the courage to remount. He cast away his blanket and set off on foot. The dog started to follow, but as his mistress did not come, he returned to her.

The stranger had eaten little for days, and felt giddy, but ran as if the devil was after him. Then he saw tall reeds ahead, thrashing in the wind. He headed for them, fumbling for a match box as he ran.

SAWYINKAUVA groggily got to her feet. "I've got his gun," she thought, "but he got away . . . just as shameful as if I hunted a rabbit and brought back only the fur." She frowned and hung her head, fumbling with the gun. Suddenly the safety catch snapped off, and forgetting her pain, she mounted her sorrel and rode off northward, followed by Yelo.

She smelled smoke, and dipping over the dune, she was astounded by the sight of a sea of fire. Perspiration rolled down her cheeks. What in the world had happened? The blaze crackled in the whistling wind, and the black smoke made her choke. The reeds, the precious reeds, which the people depended upon to exchange for cloth and tea in the city, were burning up!

"That fellow started it!" she thought and then, "He mustn't escape!" She called Yelo, who jumped up, and she wrapped him in her coat. At the western end, the blaze seemed to be narrower; she urged her horse directly at the fire. She felt as though she had fallen into boiling water; and she lost consciousness.

When she came to, she was beyond the fire; her hair and clothes were scorched, her face was bleeding. Her horse had stumbled and was lying stretched out, his coat singed. She remembered: she must keep on after the arsonist! She let the dog out of her coat, got the horse to its feet, walked him a few moments, then mounted and rode off. A few drops of rain began to fall.

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SANBU had been in the city that day, shoeing his white horse, which he called "Little Rabbit." He was late for his meeting with Sawyinkauva, so stopping only for half a bowl

of rice, he galloped off to the dune. But she wasn't there. Irritated, he started off for her home, but when he saw the fire, he forgot about the girl and went to Grandpa Aumogulan's to report it.

Aumogulan was just then presiding over the meeting he had called. He was reading a notice from the Banner Public Security Bureau. " . . . A warrant of arrest has been issued against the counter-revolutionary Polo," he read. "This criminal joined the KMT in 1947 and was a cavalry commander. He has stolen more than 500 horses, 700 head of cattle, 3,000 sheep from the people, and has raped 20 women. . . . When our army liberated the Banner, he changed his name and fled to Zeloter, to engage in underground work. But with the campaign to suppress counter-revolutionaries, he fled from there on the fifteenth of this month. His description is as follows. . . ."

Just then Sanbu, like a two-year old colt, rushed into the hall. At his alarming words, "steppe fire," everyone was struck with dismay. How many cattle, sheep and camels burned to death, how many houses burnt, how much treasure swept away! But since liberation, fire prevention and fire fighting groups had been organized, and there had been no fire in years. How could it have started?

Aumogulan frowned, thought a moment, then turned to the people, "The meeting is over. Everybody get tools and meet under the elm when the bell rings!" Then he called an emergency meeting of cadres and militiamen. "Strange that the fire should happen now, just when we got the emergency notice," he said. "We must be more vigilant." While sentries were being posted about the village, the old man hastily wrote a note and gave it to Sanbu to take to the district government.

The bell tolled, and the villagers gathered near the big elm. Old and young, men and women, they brought shovels, wet blankets, brooms. Aumogulan led them toward the fire, mounted a small hill, and signaled them to stop. The rain came down, and old man Payeer mumbled a prayer of thanks to himself.

Aumogulan was about to lead the people in a frontal assault against the fire, when Payeer interposed. "We must burn out a strip in front of the fire," he said. "Then we can put out the rest piece by piece."

Everyone agreed, and the crowd of more than 300 set to work, moving against the fire like an army besieging a city.

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SANBU delivered the note, but forgot to get the answer. He pelted back, anxious to help fight the fire, but as he passed the dune, the horse stopped, as if frightened. Sanbu saw a dark mass on the ground, dismounted, and found that it was a soggy felt blanket. He turned on his flashlight, and nearby was something else, a new pink tobacco pouch, with long embroidered tassels. "What loving couple has been here?" he smiled to himself. "That's a good pouch, but my Sawyin could make a better one . . . well, it's mine now!" Then, hastily rolling it up in the blanket, he tore along to the fire.

When he came up, he saw that it was nearly out; the few remaining patches were being rapidly extinguished. He was breathing a sigh of relief when he discovered a streak of fire to the south, which seemed to be heading east, toward the big hayricks. If these went up, what would the animals live on during the winter? He called to the others, but his voice was lost in the wind. He unrolled the wet blanket, put the pouch in his breast and made off toward the new threat.

Sanbu was 22, a member of the Youth League, and brave. His only thought, as he plunged into the fire, was to protect the huge hayricks. He flailed at the fire with the blanket, straining for breath in the smoke, his skin blistering. Then all went black, he swayed and fell, the flames dancing beside him.

* * *

AUMOGULAN, dripping with sweat, ran furiously back and forth, supervising the work, which seemed to be about over. Suddenly old Payeer shouted, "Look, it's still burning toward the east!" Aumogulan rushed across and saw a human form lying in the fire. The others ran up, with Payeer in the van.

"Why, it's Sanbu!" Payeer was astonished. He knew that his daughter was in love with Sanbu, and Payeer liked him. But how had he fallen in the fire? Presently Sanbu came to, but at first was too weak to answer Payeer's affectionate inquiries. After sentries had been posted to guard against the fire reviving, Sanbu recovered sufficiently to tell them what had happened.

He showed the pouch to Aumogulan, who turned it over in his hand. "Why, there's a letter in it!" He read it and was thunderstruck. He handed it to Sanbu, who exclaimed, "A letter from Sawyin to me!"

"What's that about my daughter?" shouted old Payeer.

"Did she return home this evening?" Aumogulan asked him.

"I didn't see her," Payeer replied. "But she must have joined in the fire-fighting. I'll first go and look," and he headed towards home.

* * *

SANBU read the letter again, his eyes big as pipe bowls. "Dear Sanbu," it ran, "This pouch isn't beautiful enough for you, but my fingers ached from making it. Please use it. Sawyin, 21 August."

"The letter itself isn't so strange, but why was it with this felt blanket?" said Aumogulan, sorely puzzled.

Payeer returned, followed by dozens of people. "She hasn't been home since she left this morning," he said. "I've asked everywhere, but nobody has seen her."

"I met her at the dune," said Aumogulan. "I thought she was waiting for Sanbu."

"I was to meet her there," said Sanbu. "But she wasn't at the dune."

Payeer, vexed, sharply demanded if Sanbu knew anything more, almost as if Sanbu was responsible for her disappearance.

Aumogulan spoke. "I've got a different idea. This is a yellow felt blanket and the emergency notice said that Polo had such a blanket. We must use our heads and stop bickering among ourselves."

Just then, the captain of the militia and the police ran into the room in hot haste; they had just heard about the girl's disappearance. After a short discussion, it was agreed to send out search parties. A squad with Aumogulan, Sanbu and three militiamen set off northward over the steppe.

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SAWYINKAUVA continued her pursuit of the stranger through the rain, guided by intermittent flashes of lightning. It was difficult to make speed; the horse stumbled and fell, but she remounted and pressed on. The water stung her burns, and her eyelids grew heavy.

Ahead of her loomed a small hill where she had often brought her cattle, and where, under the elms, Sanbu had first proposed to her. She remembered, as in a dream, how Sanbu had decorated her kerchief with wild flowers . . . The barking of Yelo roused her, and her heart pounded violently. "Yelo must have found him," she thought, and pushed ahead up the slope.

Suddenly, from a short distance away, a bass voice muttered, "Now bark, you damned mutt!" Sawyinkauva strained her eyes and saw a black shadow scrambling up the hill; a smaller shadow sprawled on the ground, motionless.

"He's killed the dog!" She dug her heels into the flanks of her sorrel and she was after the climbing shadow like a shot. "He has no gun," she thought. "Better not shoot; I'll try to capture him alive."

She was up with him now, and struck out with the revolver butt. The figure groaned and slumped to the ground. Sawyinkauva, her finger on the trigger, covered the man with the gun and shouted "Don't move!" as she knew soldiers would do. But he didn't stir, and she dismounted. She was just about to tie him up when she heard the clicking of safety catches behind her and someone called out, "Don't move or we'll fire!"

Sawyinkauva trembled. "It's all over with me," she thought. "It's a trap! But I'll show them what a true Mongolian woman is like!" She shouted back, "Who are you? I'll fire if you come nearer!"

"It's Sawyin!" said the amazed and familiar voice of Sanbu. Then she heard Aumogulan's voice.

"Grandpa Aumogulan! Sanbu!" she shouted, dashing forward, tears in her eyes. She flung herself on Aumogulan's

breast and embraced him tightly. "But here . . . I've knocked out the counter-revolutionary!"

The others came up and turned their flashlights on the man, who had gotten to his feet and was trying to sneak away. "You bastard, stand where you are!" Aumogulan ordered. "Who are you? What do you do?"

"I'm just a plain citizen," the man replied, his gold teeth flashing.

"You're 'Commander' Polo."

"That's a lie . . . "

"He set fire to the reeds," put in Sawyinkauva, bitterly. The man blinked but said nothing.

"This is no time for criticism meetings," said Aumogulan to the militiamen. "Let's tie him up and bring him along."

Sawyinkauva felt an indescribable pleasure as she watched her enemy being tied up. Sanbu grasped her hand. "You've had a hard time of it indeed, Sawyin," he said.

"It's nothing; it was my duty," she replied, and they both smiled. Then she remembered her dog, and turned to Aumogulan. "Grandpa, my dog Yelo, who never left me, and killed three wolves, today . . ." she choked.

"Child, I sympathize with you," said the old man, stroking her hair. "Your hair is singed, your face swelling from burns, and your dog has been killed. . . . But you should understand that this counter-revolutionary you have captured is hated by everyone in Zeloter and Korsin. You've captured a steppe wolf and won glory for all of us....

"Your Sanbu also did a wonderful deed. He fought the fire, was overcome by the smoke, and fainted in the flames. You're both real Mongolians of the age of Mao Tse-tung . . . In the past, the Chiang Kai-shek bandits cursed us as 'barbarians' reared on cow dung and horse urine.

"Now we've turned ourselves into new people. We can build up our beautiful Inner Mongolia and we can protect it.

"Since the campaign against these counter-revolutionaries, they have found it hard to hide out in the cities, and thought they could hold out in the steppe for a couple of years. But the steppe has changed; the nets of the law have long been spread for them!"

Polo, crestfallen, hung his head before Aumogulan.

The heavy clouds began to break and sped southward. Dawn was creeping up in the east; wild geese honked overhead. The sun rose over the new day.

— *Translated by* ***PENG FU-MING***

CHINA NOTES

Minorities Get New Deal

CHINA'S long exploited national minorities are reaping the benefits of liberation. Rising living standards, expanded trade and increased health and educational facilities all point up the steady improvement in the lives of people who under Kuomintang rule were officially treated as second-class citizens.

All-out efforts by state trading companies to reach minority nationalities in the more remote regions of China have resulted in a steady expansion of business and a consequent rise in the standard of living.

In addition to supplying large consignments of grain, cloth, and tea; chief items in demand such as farm equipment and supplies, including ploughs and wool shears, have been distributed.

The autonomous region in Sikang province is an example of the new prosperity which has come to the minorities. Trade with neighboring Chinghai and Yunnan provinces has been expanded. Three to four times the number of Tibetan merchants are to be found visiting important marketing centers in the city of Changtu in Sikang, many for the first time.

In newly liberated Tibet the state trading company recently signed a contract with more than 400 merchants to help develop the Tibetan economy. Last spring the central government and the People's Bank allotted huge loans, either interest free or at nominal interest rates. This enabled the peasants, herdsmen and handicraft workers to obtain seed, grain and cash for spring and summer.

Tea, a Tibetan staple, is available in larger quantities and at reduced prices. Under the KMT, Tibetans were forbidden to grow tea and were forced to buy it from monopoly groups who brought it in from other districts at outrageous prices. Since liberation tea growing has been encouraged by the government.

The state tea company of Sikang, set up in 1951, has helped the Tibetan peasants organize teams for processing, grading and transporting tea. The company has been buying the new crop in bulk, and although tea planters were paid 50 percent more for their better quality tea this year the selling price was kept down by reduced transport costs and lower tax rates.

As a result of such measures, the tea market in Lhasa witnessed a price drop by 38 percent this year, compared with pre-liberation days.

HAND in hand with improvements in trade have come increased health and schooling facilities for the once neglected minority people. By the beginning of this year, 187 medical institutes and clinics were restored and opened in counties where the population is more than 50 percent minority people. Forty-five anti-epidemic teams have been sent into minority areas in the Northwest, Southwest, and Central-China. Health workers from the ranks of the minorities are also being trained.

Schooling for children, virtually unheard of before liberation, is going ahead by leaps and bounds. Three times more children are now at school in the Tibetan Autonomous Region in Sikang than in the early days of liberation. Seventy-five new primary schools have been set up since liberation. Textbooks are in the Tibetan language. In the Tienchu Tibetan Autonomous Region in Kansu province there are now seven times as many primary school children as in KMT times.

Textbooks in minority languages have been published in great quantities. During the past two years, 186,400 primary and middle school textbooks in the Mongolian, Uighur and Kazahk languages have been published by the Sinkiang People's Publishing House alone.

New Construction in Northeast

NINETY percent of the total industrial investment for 1952 in China's Northeast is going into construction of new plant. Thus, the Northeast, China's most advanced industrial area, is beginning systematic, planned, large-scale basic construction following the completion of its main work of restoring formerly shattered industries.

Under the new stage every factory and mine is sending its top cadres, technical personnel and skilled workers to the new construction sites. Forty thousand new skilled workers are being trained this year for new projects; and departments of building and civil engineering in all universities are opening their doors to new students. A special body is being established to handle problems of geological surveying, planning, finance, supplies, labor and other questions bound to come up in the new stage of development.

Following liberation in 1948, the people's government set about infusing a new spirit among the workers and regenerating moribund industries at a speed impossible in capitalist countries. Making use of every piece of machinery possible, restoration of output got under way. By 1949, industries often were turning out more products with the restored and improvised machinery than had been produced under former conditions. By 1950, more than one-third of all factories and mines were in full operation.

The key to this rapid restoration was the introduction of factory democracy. Workers found themselves the masters and began working as leaders of China—for themselves and for the people. Simple methods of planning were introduced. The gates were wide open for workers to use their experience and ingenuity. Old, conservative standards went out the window and by autumn 1949, more than 50,000 new records were established in a movement that swept through the entire Northeast. New and superior forms of division of labor were devised by the workers.

US Planes Over New China

"I RAN out of my house to take a look when the air raid siren sounded. I saw a number of American jet planes flying low from west to east, the leading plane dived all of a sudden, and its machineguns rattled. Just then, the other planes began to strafe too. Many people were killed and wounded."

In these words, eye-witness Yu Chi-ching described the US air force attack on the city of Antung in Northeast China on July 11. Altogether 50 people were wounded and two killed in the raid. The dead were a nine-year old boy and a 48-year old woman.

Eight F-86 jets came over at 13:57 hours and carried out indiscriminate strafing over Autung. This incident was the biggest in the past several months. All in all 7,073 flights of American planes in 1,662 formations took place over Northeast China between February 29 and July 10 this year. Some of these US planes conducted germ raids while the rest, on 39 occasions, bombed and strafed cities and towns in the Northeast.

Simultaneously, the whole direction of industrial effort was changed. The old, colonial system of chiefly doing secondary processing work and concentrating on what was useful to foreign monopolists was transformed into enthusiastic production of the things most important for home needs—both present and future.

Thus, as the old enterprises returned to life gradually, it was possible to devote more and more capital to new factories, mills, mines and so one. Figures give the story: In 1949 money spent on new construction was only 25 percent of the total, and in 1950 it was 38 percent. By 1951 it had jumped to 80 percent and for this year almost the whole industrial investment is going into new construction.

More Kindergartens in China

THE growth of kindergartens in China in the past three years has been rapid. There are now three times as many children in attendance as compared with pre-liberation days. Many kindergartens are open as much as 10 hours a day, freeing mothers for work and other activities. In Kuomintang days kindergartens operated only three hours a day and were confined mainly to middle-class and wealthy patronage.

Today, children of workers, peasants and professional women enjoy priority. Though there are as yet not enough kindergartens to care for all children, none are barred on the grounds of comparative slowness.

Children from three to seven attend kindergartens where formerly the age group was limited to from four to six. All children are given opportunities to develop both mentally and physically. Children are given individual help, and newcomers finding it difficult to adapt themselves receive special attention. Care is taken to encourage aptitudes such as singing, drawing or athletic ability.

To become acquainted with the world they will grow up in the children are taken on visits to factories, farms, parks and zoos. They learn how cotton, grain, bricks and other things are produced, and thus they learn to respect labor.

The present expansion of kindergarten facilities is only the beginning. Plans call for many more kindergartens this year, and in the next few years. The ultimate aim is to accommodate a major portion of the nation's pre-school age children. Tens of thousands of teachers are to be trained in the next three years to staff the new kindergartens.

British Trade With China

CHINA'S willingness to develop trade on the basis of equality and mutual benefit was reaffirmed on July 5 in an official statement on Sino-British trade relations, made by Vice-Foreign Minister Chang Han-fu in Peking, who pointed out that the "so-called serious difficulties met by British companies and manufacturers as referred to in the British government's notes to Peking" were the fruit of British policy of following the hostile US trade policy against China.

The statement pointed out: 1) China's willingness to restore and develop international trade was proved at the April International Economic Conference in Moscow. The agreement between Chinese and British representatives for trade exchange amounting to 10,000,000 pounds sterling on each side was ample evidence of China's willingness to trade with Britain.

2) Since 1950, under US pressure, the British government has adopted a series of unfriendly measures of control in respect to trade against the people's government, calculated to hamper trade between the two countries. This has led to "unnecessary difficulties" for British industry and commerce, "especially so in the case of British companies and manufacturing firms in China."

3) Due protection shall be afforded all British firms in China abiding by the laws of the Chinese government. All firms desiring to wind up will be dealt with by the competent authorities, each case according to its own merits and the regulations.

4) Any British company, as well as organization jointly formed by the British companies, provided they do not harbor monopoly designs and are willing to trade with China on a basis of equality and mutual benefit, "may all approach at any time the private and state trade organizations of China, establish contacts with them, and conduct specific business negotiations with them."

Report to Readers

DURING the current clean-up drive one of our "projects" has been a thorough emptying-out of editorial staff desks. As is usual with such tasks, the job was delayed considerably since the diversions created by our "finds" were almost endless. One of these "treasures" was a clipping of a news agency dispatch of November 27, 1947, which described a tea party and lecture given various university presidents and professors by Chiang Kai-shek during a visit to Peking. Chiang was quoted as explaining that the inflation, which was then proceeding at a gallop, was due to the "feeblemindedness" of the people, who refused to have faith in the government's paper money.

The other was a $500,000 bank note (finally worth about 10 cents in American money) issued by Chiang's government some 18 months later when the people had become so completely "feebleminded" that they not only were refusing to accept Chiang's paper money but were busy chasing him out of China.

We have become so accustomed to the almost daily improvements since liberation that it takes something like this to bring the chaotic old days into sharp focus again.

Before liberation gold bars, US dollars and old silver dollars were among the most sought after of items and a good part of almost every day was spent in frantic efforts to protect oneself against the crippling inflation.

Now, only three years after liberation, the situation is completely reversed. For the first time in more than a decade people are keeping their spare cash (for literally millions the possession of spare cash is a novel and pleasant sensation) in bank accounts. Various types of public bonds and fixed or term savings deposits are also attracting the people's surplus funds.

One of the most popular issues for the small investor is the government's Premium Savings Bond which, maturing in one year, can be purchased on a pay as you go basis, with a new installment of as little as the equivalent of US 50 cents each month.

An added feature is the "premium" which takes the form of monthly prizes. Since there is no promoter's profit to be taken out, the prizes are quite numerous and, for the majority of investors, add up to a little extra dividend, although there are a number of substantial prizes ranging from about US$250 up to several grand prizes of US$1,000 each month. Judging by the experience of the bondholders in our office, winning a few dollars is a fairly regular occurrence.

Although the premiums add a bit of spice to the bond market, their popularity rests upon some other very basic factors. First, with the stabilization of the economy and the improvement of the people's livelihood, the average man for the first time in his life is in a position to lay something by. Second, without the complete support and confidence of the people no government bonds could be made so attractive. This is borne out by the experience of the Kuomintang's various "jewelry" and "real estate" sweepstakes schemes, all of which failed dismally because the people were rightly convinced that once the government got their money, it would all end up in official pockets and the drawings would be "postponed." Third, the people know that money invested in the various bond issues and other savings plans is used to expedite such great construction jobs as the Huai and Yangtze river projects, to extend the railways, to put up new factories or in other ways to build for a more prosperous and secure future.

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LIVING in new China and reading reports on what is supposed to be happening here has about convinced us that the only thing free about the West's "free press" is its freedom to lie.

A case in point is the recent visit to China by the 14-member Indian Cultural Mission, headed by Madame Vijayalakshmi Pandit, former ambassador to Moscow and Washington, and sister of Prime Minister Nehru.

Upon the delegation's return to New Delhi on June 7, after spending five weeks in China, Madame Pandit told the Indian Parliament that the people's government in China had come to stay because it commanded the "respect and loyalty of the people." This, she added, was due to the fact that the Chinese government had given the people what they wanted and

Report to Readers . . . .

released tremendous energy which was being utilized in rebuilding the country. Two of the greatest achievements, she said, were land reform and the emancipation of women.... Wherever the delegation went: in factories, the Huai project, or elsewhere, it found a feeling of cooperation from the lowest to the highest.. (*India News*, June 14, issued by the Indian Embassy in Peking).

Here was the story as told by the head of the mission. But it obviously was not to the liking of the "free press." Facts were not wanted—especially those coming from as prominent an individual as Madame Pandit. This sort of news might give the millions of readers in the West an inkling of what is really happening in new China and cause them to wonder about the steady diet of "inside stories" served up by their press.

Thus, scarcely had Mme. Pandit made her report when the Western press, spearheaded by American news agencies, made its bid to counteract her statements. The method was simple. "Interviews" with anonymous delegates resulted in all sorts of fairy tales about conditions in China. *AP*, in its June 14 story from New Delhi, relied on delegates who "without exception . . . asked their names not be used."

Undaunted by Madame Pandit's reputation and position, *Time* magazine took on the twin task of dismissing Madame Pandit curtly and relying on its own anonymous delegates to drum up "impressions" which toed its own anti-new China line.

"For public consumption," sneered *Time*, "Mme. Pandit said a few kind words: 'We were greatly impressed by the fine creative efforts of the new China.' " Then, turning to the very convenient annonymous delegate, Time went on to say: "Red China has made substantial material progress but only by using armies of slave laborers. One huge dam visited by Mme. Pandit was being built by 2,000,000 peasant conscripts."

Following this spate of fancy flights into the upper levels of lying about China by the press, Madame Pandit on June 26 issued a second statement in which she characterized press reports of the mission's visit as "incorrect and misleading."

"My attention has been drawn to . . . statements alleged to have been made by some members of the Indian Cultural Mission that recently visited China. Many of these statements which are often made anonymously as published are incorrect and misleading.

"One such anonymous statement refers to 'strict control of members of the mission from the time they reached China to the time they departed.' This is completely misleading. A number of interpreters were assigned to the mission....since none of us knew Chinese.

"Reference has also been made to conscription of 'forced labor' for the purpose of building the Huai River dam.... It is a well-knewn fact that the Huai River dam was built through the willing cooperation of about 2,000,000 peasants who were paid....

"Another alleged statement is in connection with the May Day parade. It has been stated that special measures were taken by the authorities 'including assignment of substantial army units along the parade route to prevent any possible disturbances.' This again is untrue. No army units were posted anywhere for the purpose mentioned. The parade was a most disciplined, orderly and impressive one and only civilians in very large numbers participated.

"Yet another statement says that slogans used during the May Day parade were 'planted" a week in advance. What this 'planting' means I do not know. It is the usual custom on such occasions to issue publicly a set of slogans in advance through radio, press and in individual pamphlets which anyone can buy. This is meant to direct public attention to particular matters. There is no secrecy about it. I bought one such pamphlet in the lobby of our hotel in Peking two days before the May Day parade.

"The overall impression of the mission was one of admiration for the enthusiasm and disciplined energy with which the people of China are tackling the difficult tasks that face them and for the measure of success they had obtained...."

WE had scarcely finished reading Madame Pandit's sharp criticism of press coverage of the Indian Cultural Mission's China visit when we received from a reader in America a particularly choice example of Western press reporting on China.

A *UP* story from Taiwan on June 23, this fantasy declared that "Shanghai is a city of

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hungry millions" because "there is no rice for the vast bulk of the population" and because "the average Chinese is afraid to buy meat" since anyone "who has enough money to buy meat is immediately visited by the neighborhood Communist 'tax commissar' who accuses the family of having a hoard of cash and orders them to hand it over as a 'special tax from the wealthy classes.' "

So much for *UP's* pipe dream from Taiwan. Now what are the facts as seen right here in Shanghai?

Rice is unrationed and more plentiful than any time in years. All meats are unrationed and ample supplies are on the market.

Most American housewives, we imagine, would find shopping in Shanghai a real pleasure, with eggs, for instance, retailing for the equivalent of 24 American cents a dozen.

As for the people being afraid to eat meat, a walk around the downtown section of Shanghai provides quite an emphatic answer. Restaurant windows and the counters of the small sidewalk eateries all display great piles of pork chops, sausages, roast ducks and all the other things for which Chinese cooks are justly famous.

Ke-fan—the Chinese counterpart of the American Blue Plate Special—runs anywhere from about 15 cents up to around a quarter. The smaller restaurants serve up an adequate meal even cheaper, a big bowl of noodles in soup, for example, costs about a nickel.

On the other hand the big old line restaurants (which also serve cheap *ke-fan* today) continue to turn out their specialities of the past. A number of the well-known foreign-style restaurants such as the New Ritz Bar and Jimmy's (both within spitting distance of the old *UP* office in Shanghai) and the Chocolate Shop, serve American-style lunches and dinners, beginning with soup and ending with desert and coffee.

UP to the contrary, "Shanghai's millions" are neither hungry nor afraid to eat. As for us, we're not losing any sleep worrying over our next T-Bone steak or the neighborhood "tax commissar." The former is across the street at the New Ritz whenever we want it, while the latter won't bother us since he doesn't exist.

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